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RAF Downs 13 Junkers; Bill Requires Union Data; Knox Honors Fore River

The World's Day—May 13, 1942

The War: RAF Downs 13 Nazi Planes at Sea

In the air: British RAF fighters shot down 13 Nazi Junker 52's of the type used to carry troops, over the sea off the North African coast, the British announced. [Page 1.]

Russia: Germans claimed to have breached Soviet lines on Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea.

Madagascar: The Free French will assist the British in administering Madagascar, it was officially announced in London.

Africa: Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has been withdrawn from his command of German forces in Libya and may be given a command on the Eastern Front, it was reported.

At sea: Rear Admiral Allen G. Kirk, former United States Naval Attaché in London, has returned to London to become Chief of Staff and Senior Aide to Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of the United States fleet in European waters.

Russia: Germans claimed to have sunk an 8,000-ton freighter and a small freighter and seriously damaged four large transports off Murmansk in bombing attacks.

Burma: Chinese units attacking Japanese supply lines in Northern Burma were reported to be disrupting enemy's communications in the Lashio and Bhamo areas.

Washington: Bill Requires Labor Union Data

Senator Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, introduced a joint resolution which would require labor unions to file data on finances, membership, and officers.

Construction of 200,000 tons more of submarines in a move to beat the Axis at its own game was authorized by a bill signed into law by President Roosevelt.

A new tire program providing $150,000,000 for the purchase of new and used tires or tubes held by automobile owners is being worked out by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Office of Price Administration, Jesse H. Jones announced. [Financial Page.]

The Army made plans to start recruiting up to 12,000 women for the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps immediately after President Roosevelt signs the legislation authorizing the volunteer corps. An immediate need for that many auxiliaries was reported.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved an annual farm bill carrying $680,383,959 of cash and $185,000,000 of loan authority.

Secretary Perkins granted an exemption to railroad shops from the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act, which sets up certain minimum labor standards in the manufacture of Government supplies.

The War Production Board approved exclusion of 93 counties from the Eastern Seaboard gasoline rationing area, ordered gasoline and fuel oil deliveries reduced 50 per cent below last year in Oregon and Washington, and restricted fuel oil deliveries in 15 midwestern States.

Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, the Norwegian Minister, presented to President Roosevelt credentials accrediting him as Ambassador. Both Norway and the U. S. have raised their respective Legations to the rank of Embassy.

Unless machinery is set up to assure the loyalty of "hundreds of thousands" of persons along the East Coast, they might have to be moved inland under executive order similar to that applicable to the West Coast, the National Defense Migration Committee told the House in a report urging a new executive order delineating the necessities of the present situation.

New England: Knox to Award Yard a Navy 'E'

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox personally will award a Navy "E" pennant to the Fore River Shipyard Friday, it was announced by company officials. [Page 5.]

Fourteen New England men reported killed in additional Philippine casualty list released by the War Department. [Page 5.]

Every-other-day milk deliveries were extended from Boston to other large cities of Massachusetts to save tires. [Page 4.]

An annual award for achievement in the field of crime prevention was announced by the United Prison Association. [Page 4.]

Alexander Wheeler, Boston attorney, was appointed Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission to succeed Charles M. Storey, who resigned to take a Federal post. [Page 2.]

Intrastate busses in Massachusetts were ordered to rearrange schedules so drivers will not exceed 40 m.p.h. speed limit.

National: Plot to Sell Fake Savings Stamps

Six men were arrested in New York charged with trying to sell fake war savings stamps, and 210,000 stamps of the 25-cent variety were seized.

The Government filed denaturalization proceedings in New York against one Italian native and seven Germans, United States Attorney Charles M. Phillips said, calling it the first such action in the country following recently announced plans to denaturalize persons of foreign birth considered dangerous to the nation's war effort.

The Mexican Government has paid the seventh installment of $1,000,000 to Consolidated Oil Corporation. That left due $1,500,000 of the $8,500,000 Mexico agreed to pay for the Corporation's Mexican oil properties.

Europe: Vichy Note on Martinique Sent to U. S.

A Vichy note has been sent to Washington in reply to the American note concerning Martinique. The Vichy radio said the United States made demands "tending to modify the status" of French possessions in the West Indies.

Pope Pius XI made an appeal for peace "to all people without exception" stating that "Christians are suffering great hardships in the pursuit of their faith."

Sir Gerald Campbell is relinquishing his post as Director General of the British Information services in the United States, to be succeeded by Harold Butler, former director of the I.L.O. who will have the diplomatic rank of Minister, it was announced in London.

Spanish Syndicates throughout the country were reported to be signing up workers for service with labor groups in Germany.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of the United States Fleet in European waters, had an audience with King George VI. Later the Admiral and Ambassador and Mrs. John G. Winant lunched with the King and Queen.

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OPA Chief Takes An A Ration Card

Holders of A ration cards, limiting them to 21 gallons of gasoline from May 15 to July 1, have important official company.

Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, and thus head of this region's gasoline rationing system, applied for and obtained an A card.

Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

U.S. Attorney To Prosecute Gas Chiselers

Stirred by vast number in higher classes, gas officials announce rigid check will be made.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, announced today that his office would co-operate 100 per cent with rationing authorities to see to it that "gasoline chiselers" were punished.

Pointing out that false statements in securing rationing cards constituted a criminal offense, the United States Attorney said "it is a felony bringing a maximum penalty of 10 years in jail or $10,000 fine."

Disturbed by the high percentage of B-1, B-2, B-3 and X gasoline ration cards distributed to New England motorists, rationing officials today issued sharp warning that holders of such cards will be subject to severe scrutiny to determine their right to them.

"People, tempted to get gasoline for pleasure by representing that it is essential driving, forget that the sinking of tankers by enemy submarines means that every gallon of gas contains a few drops of the blood of American seamen," Mr. Brandon declared.

"Although rationing is new and this office realizes that it is a tremendous task," the law will be enforced.

Investigation of false statements will be made by the rationing board through special machinery provided for the purpose and those deemed liable to punishment will be certified to the Attorney General who may cause appropriate action to be taken, Mr. Brandon said.

Tax Revenue Drop

At the same time, it was disclosed in a report of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the Massachusetts Executive Council that Massachusetts faces a drop of $5,500,000 in gesoline tax revenue because of tire and gasoline conservation.

The Governor's estimate is based on figures supplied by the State Commission on Administration and Finance. As a result, the State will

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First Midwest fuel-oil cut June 15: Page 10.

American Ship Torpedoed Off Africa; Battlelines Spread on Russian Front; House Votes $50 Base Pay for Army

Proposal now returns to Senate—Effect of bill on inflation is weighed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—The House passed and returned to the Senate a bill raising the pay of "buck" privates and apprentice seamen from $21 to $50 a month, with other adjustments in the pay of enlisted men and officers.

The Senate previously passed a bill raising base pay to $42 a month. The difference will now be adjusted in conference.

Contemplated pay raises variously estimated at $300,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 annually are putting into effect, without special forethought by Congress, what will be one of the biggest share-the-wealth projects ever undertaken. On all hands it is felt Army and Navy pay, particularly for men in the ranks, is too low.

Economic Effects

The economic effect of the big boost comes simultaneously with the exertion by the Administration of every ounce of its influence to secure heavier taxes to head off inflation. Increased pay for soldiers, however justified, by the inexorable law of economics means more spending power, a large inflationary gap between wages and goods, and inevitably higher taxes to avoid inflation.

Few comments were made on the floor of the House today and yesterday on the inevitable tax consequence of higher Army and Navy pay, but the result was taken for granted. By and large it is estimated that the heavy Federal taxes, particularly on a graduated basis, distributed out to millions of men in Army and Navy, creates a leveling out, or share-the-wealth process. This will be enhanced when Congress puts through the next big armed force benefit measure, now definitely scheduled, of compensations for soldiers' dependants.

At present the American draftee

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Associated Press

Greeks Conquered—But Fight On

The flag of the Hellenes is raised as Greek tanks and army trucks parade at a Palestine training base during a visit by King George of Greece. Inset: King George inspects Greek Air Force guard of honor.

Nazi submarine sinks first merchant vessel in waters of the St. Lawrence River.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The battle of the supply lines gains in intensity, with the United States losing its first ship in African waters—torpedoed off the West Coast of Africa, while the St. Lawrence River has had its first taste of submarine warfare in the sinking of a merchantman within the river itself.

In the land struggle, signs that the Germans may be preparing a major offensive in Russia come in reports of heavy fighting not only on the Crimea but eastward toward Rostov and Stalino, indicating that the attack is spreading to the more northern fronts.

Between the exaggerated German claims to have annihilated the opposing force and to have captured 40,000 prisoners and the Russian silence, little reliable information has leaked out. The attack was said to have opened five days ago by German sea-borne troops landing behind the Russian lines near Feodosyia in the same manner as the Russian General Kozloff's forces had landed in a snow storm behind the German lines last December and forced them back.

While the Germans apparently have large reserves of tank units, cavalry, and infantry, the Russians also are said to have ample reinforcements. In any event, the German attack bears none of the signs of blitz, so familiar in the attacks last year. In the south, after five days of fighting, the Germans still are 50 miles from Kerch.

One report states that Gen. Erwin Rommel, German commander in Libya, has been transferred to the Russian Front, where General Mannstein is in command of the southern fighting. If this is so, it does not indicate a dropping of the Libyan Front, to judge from the reported downing of 13 Junkers 52s—each carrying 20 men—in fighting over North Africa. In other respects the struggle in the Mediterranean appears to be mounting, the British having stated that the three destroyers, announced yesterday to have been sunk, had been attacked by waves of bombers from newly strengthened bases in Crete, Greece, and the Dodecanese.

As for the fighting in Burma, the Japanese still have not indicated how they intend to use their victory. The threat of a strong Chinese counterattack inside the Chinese border has caused the Japanese to rush reinforcements and the fighting still continues up to 50 miles in Yunnan Province. Little effort apparently was being made to follow the retreating British in the mountains of the Burmese-Indian border.

Russian Front

Adolf Hitler's field headquarters reported today that the five-day-old battle to break through on the Isthmus of Kerch in the Crimea, has ended with the annihilation of Russians encircled there and the capture of 40,000 prisoners.

The battle, interpreted in some quarters as a test phase or possible "opening chapter" in Hitler's long-heralded spring offensive, started May 8 along a 12-mile front on the Kerch Peninsula.

While the Germans claimed a smashing victory, London military quarters said the Nazis still were attacking continuously on the Kerch Peninsula, and a Soviet midday communiqué reported "no substantial changes" overnight.

In a special communiqué radiocast from Berlin the German High Command declared:

"The battle of the breach on the Isthmus of Kerch is decided. It has ended with the annihilation of the enemy forces encircled there.

"Pursuit of the beaten remainder

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Congressmen Get 'X' Cards, Beat Retreat-er-Elections?

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—There were evidences today that Congressmen were beating a hasty retreat from the "X" gasoline cards, giving them unlimited fuel for "official" work, which some 200 of them are reported to have received.

The Office of Price Administration blamed an "inaccurate interpretation" of the gasoline-rationing regulations for the loophole giving Congressmen "X" cards.

Although an apparent majority of Congressmen received unlimited gasoline cards, a growing number held their applications to more modest requirements. Some of the latter declared the surest way they could think of to secure defeat in the forthcoming fall election was to have an "X" card, entitling them to ride while their constituents walked.

Charges of Favoritism

There are many evidences of dissatisfaction over the country coupled with charges of favoritism in allocating cards. The loose gasoline regulations leave wide leeway for individual misrepresentation without official checkup, in a sort of honor system nicely calculated to rouse neighborhood scrutiny, suspicion, and jealousy. Under such conditions, observers believe Congressmen who accept "X" cards may be taking their political careers in their hands. They already discern an ugly temper in initial popular reaction, with war passions close to the surface. Congress already has felt the whiplash of popular resentment in its quickly repealed pension "grab."

A Congressman's privileges are the same as those of any other person, the OPA said today.

Joel Dean, chief of the OPA fuel-rationing branch, said that "no one is entitled to 'X' cards because of his position as a Government employee. . . . A Government worker or Congressman cannot obtain an 'X' card which he uses for driving to work and for pleasure driving."

Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio asked for an "A" card entitling him to only 21 gallons for the 47-day temporary rationing period. "I walk to work from my hotel," he explained, "and when I take a train I walk to the depot."

200 Get "X" Cards

But some 200 congressmen, according to preliminary reports, obtained "X" cards Tuesday merely by explaining that their cars were in official business.

George M. Rawlings, Chairman of the Special Congressional Registration Committee, told all legislators they could get unlimited gasoline for "official use." Later, many congressmen thought better of original requests, and changed "X" cards for "B" cards giving them 33 to 57 gallons over the preliminary seven weeks.

Congressmen did not stand in line. They were advised in advance of special arrangements and there was no waiting. Special attention was given congressional secretaries, with a room set aside for them at a nearby school. Many two-car congressmen got both "X" and "A" cards, the latter calling for the "nonessential" amount of three gallons a week, presumably for their wives.

Many Congressmen, apparently sensing no political repercussions, accepted "X" cards from the courteous attendants. Others, like Representative Robert L. Doughton, (D) of North Carolina, said he received an "X" card without asking for it and without knowing it was for unlimited use of gasoline.

"I got an 'X' card like all Senators," explained Senator Joseph F. Guffey, (D) of Pennsylvania, "then I got an 'A' card, just like all Senators."

On the other hand, Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York, calculated his mileage, and took a "B" card. "I'll get along," he said.

Japanese Air Power: Weak Link in Armor?

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 13—Facts about Japan's strength in the air and on land have been given to this correspondent by a prominent Chinese strategist.

It is estimated that Japan at present has altogether about 6,000 Army and Navy planes of which only 3,000 are first-line aircraft.

About 1,000 of them would seem to be stationed and more or less actively engaged on the different fronts of the Pacific from New Guinea to Burma.

Some 300 to 400 are in China where their main activity is concentrated on potential airfields in provinces near the occupied areas. About 800 planes are kept in readiness against the Soviet Union in Manchuria and Korea and another 800 first-line aircraft are being held in reserve in Japan proper and Formosa.

Shortage of Personnel

It would seem that Japan's total air strength cannot be greater now than it was on Dec. 7. The very minimum of Japanese losses, not including aircraft probably lost or damaged, is estimated conservatively at 800 to 1,000, of which 300 planes were destroyed in Burma and 250 in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

Japan's monthly capacity of production, on the other hand, amounts to no more than 700 to 750 plane engines against 600 last year. Considering the relatively large number of multi-engine planes which Japan needs and its regular requirements for replacement of damaged or worn-out motors, its monthly output of complete new aircraft is estimated at no more than 300.

The Chinese General emphasized that the Japanese so far have not used really large numbers of aircraft for any single action. The largest number ever concentrated during a period of 24 hours was 420 during the most intense phase of the fighting in Malaya, but of this total no more than 100 actually were used, apparently because of a shortage of gasoline and personnel.

Apart from the destruction of considerable numbers of planes on the ground, he estimated from recent experience that the war in the air could be turned decisively against Japan if the United Nations were able to match any potential Japanese attackers in Australia and Alaska, plane by plane, and if they stationed 300 planes in Burma, 300 in the adjoining areas of Southwest China and 400 in other parts of China, keeping a further 1,000 planes in reserve for those areas.

"This," he added, "should be a relatively small task for the United States since it already is outbuilding Japan at the rate of 10 to 1."

Turning to the present distribution of the Japanese Army, the General gave the following estimate:

Twenty-nine and half divisions—that is, including all auxiliaries, somewhat fewer than 800,000 men—still are tied up in 13 provinces of China.

About 20 divisions, and some additional marine and other units totaling altogether about 450,000 men, are at the different fronts and occupied areas in the Southwestern Pacific. That is about 7 to 9 divisions more than had been brought into action in those theaters at the beginning of January.

It is estimated that about 8 of these 20 divisions could be spared for use elsewhere if Japan, impressed by recent American reinforcements, should give up the idea of invading Australia.

Concentrations in North

Japanese concentrations against the Soviet Union in Manchuria, Korea, and Sakhalin seem to be on the same scale as they were four months ago, that is to say about 700,000 first-line troops not including 60,000 Japanese "volunteers" consisting of military settlers in Manchuria, a large number of Manchukuo puppet troops, and some other auxiliaries.

According to Chinese information, little more than 200,000 fully trained and equipped troops—that is about 10 to 11 divisions—theoretically are still available in Japan proper and Formosa. Another 300,000 men, constituting the remainder of its mobilizable strength, are at present undergoing training.

But it is believed that part of the trained reserves never can be spared for action abroad while the troops which have only recently been mobilized are to be kept for Japan's eventual war against the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt in leading military circles that Japan is beginning to feel a lack in man power, mainly on account of the great losses it has suffered. Those losses would seem to amount to

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New load put on China by Allies' war on Japan: Page 6.

U. S. Fanning Uprisings All Over Europe

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13 — The United States Government took further action today to put its influence and leadership strongly behind the rising tide of turmoil and sabotage harassing Nazi rule throughout Continental Europe.

Latest evidence that America is engaged upon an active and major role in mobilizing revolt among the captive peoples is the elevation of Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., to the Ambassadorship of Norway and Norway's reciprocal elevation of Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne to the Ambassadorship to the United States, the latter presenting his credentials to President Roosevelt today. Mr. Biddle now is Ambassador to four United Nations' governments-in-exile and Minister to two others.

Nazis Appeared Worried

This development will bring the United States envoy, now in London, into the most intimate and authoritative relationship with the principal refugee governments of Europe and will provide Washington with the closest possible access to the anti-Nazi leaders on the continent.

There is, also, other significant evidence both that resistance to the Axis is burning hotter throughout the conquered countries and that the United States is finding new ways of helping it along.

Mr. Biddle, serving as a channel between Washington and the repressed peoples, will be both aiding the revolt and the revolters.

But more is afoot.

Information from confidential sources now reaching the Capital indicates that open and effective opposition to the Nazis in a dozen European nations is causing Berlin more worry than even the most recent outbreaks indicate on the surface.

Washington's advices disclose that the Germans suddenly have come to the conclusion that their repressive measures have gone too far and are fanning revolt rather than checking it.

Berlin radiocasts throughout the continent are beginning to offer inducements, rather than threats, to "collaborate." Minors are being "appealed to" in an effort to "persuade" them to help work the Nazi war industries in the Ruhr. Free transportation, free board, special favors are being talked about in order to persuade where force has failed continuously.

At the same time the United States Government's Office of Information is giving the Exiled Governments in London and the captive peoples in all Europe new and unqualified assurances that the United Nations are fighting as much for their freedom as their own, and that an Allied victory will guarantee the independence which the Nazis have wrested from them.

Daily these short-wave radio-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Eastern Star Grand Chapter Opens Session in Springfield

By Leon V. Stone

Past Patron, Order of the Eastern Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13—With delegates representing more than 46,000 members of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts joining in the verbal Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag, and singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the 66th annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts opened here today.

Gathering in the Municipal Auditorium, Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford, and Francis D. Collings of Everett, the Worthy Grand Matron and Worthy Grand Patron, respectively, presided over what was designated as the "Courage" session of Grand Chapter. It was the first session held in Springfield in three years, with the brilliant color of the marigold lending cheer and brightness to the "Chapter Room."

Judge F. W. L. Miles, a Past Grand Patron, conducted the tribute to our Flag, immediately after formal opening of the session. Greetings were extended by State and City officials, and various groups of guests and officers were formally received.

Miss McGoldrick made the annual address of the Worthy Grand Matron, and Mr. Collings that of the Worthy Grand Patron. Annual reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer were read and reports of committees were received. A memorial service was conducted and officers for the ensuing year were nominated.

Highlighting the year was the proposed establishment of an educational fund to provide scholarships for deserving young people, instigated by Miss McGoldrick, and enthusiastically supported by the officers of the Grand Chapter,

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Saltonstall Appoints Wheeler as Chairman of Boston Finance Commission

Boston Ready to Welcome President Prado of Peru

Dr. Manuel Prado, President of the Republic of Peru, will tomorrow pay Boston the first visit made by the head of a South American Republic and include in his seven-hour stay a two-hour visit to Harvard University, where his son is a college senior.

The Peruvian President, making a tour of the United States, will be welcomed upon his arrival tomorrow morning by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and given a police escort to Harvard Yard, where he is expected at 10:30 a. m.

Commenting this afternoon upon an Associated Press Dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., to the effect that Harvard University will confer an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree upon President Prado during his visit in Cambridge tomorrow, Dr. Jerome D. Greene, Secretary to the Corporation, said:

"The report is without foundation. No Harvard degrees are to be conferred except at Commencement in June."

Harvard, as is well known, never announces any honorary degrees in advance of the time they are conferred.

Dr. Prado is the first President from Latin America to visit the United States while in office. Others have been in this Country before or after their term as head of the government.

He will be given an informal tour of Harvard Yard by his son, Manuel I. Prado, Harvard '42, and by R. Henry Norweb, Harvard '16, United States Ambassador to Peru, a member of his party.

Official Reception

The University will tender Dr. Prado an official reception in the Faculty Room of University Hall at 10:30. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Harvard Board of Overseers, and George H. Chase, Dean of the University, will welcome the visiting President in the absence of Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President. Dr. Conant will be in Washington.

Following academic ceremonies in the historic Faculty Room, where Harvard's Overseers have met for over 50 years, Dr. Prado and his party will ride through the Yard to the Charles River embankment for a visit in Dunster House, upperclassman dormitory where his son has lived.

Dr. Clarence H. Harding, Master of Dunster House, who is considered Harvard's premier authority on Latin-American history and culture, will receive Dr. Prado there.

Guest of Governor

Governor Saltonstall will lunch with the Peruvian President at the Harvard Club of Boston at 1:30 p. m. He will leave Boston at 4 p. m.

Among those touring the United States in Dr. Prado's party, in addition to his son and Ambassador Norweb, are the following, from Peru: Dr. Francisco Tudela, Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, Dr. Roberto MacLean Estenos, Senor Carlos Holguin de Lavalle, Dr. Pedro Bustamente (presidential secretary), General of Aviation Fernando Melgar (military aide), Captain of the Navy José R. Alzamora (naval aide), and Col. José M. Tamayo (military aide).

Prado sees evidence democracies will win: Page 8.

Governor Urges Giving Up The Berkshire Fete

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged that the Berkshire Festival, at which the Boston Symphony Orchestra is scheduled to give a series of concerts, be abandoned this year because of the serious gasoline shortage.

The Governor made his statement when reporters asked him about his attitude in regard to staging of the Festival, which the Boston Symphony Orchestra wishes to give up this year because of the gasoline shortage, but which Trustees of the Festival insist be held.

"I agree that the right thing to do is to give up these concerts in the Berkshires this summer, or to hold them, if they are to be held, in Boston.

"The number of gallons of gasoline which would have to be used in connection with the Festival would run into a great amount."

The Governor said that he had studied carefully a letter from Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, to the Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, commending them on their attitude in desiring to give up the Festival.

Letters have been sent by the Governor to Jerome D. Greene, President of the Trustees of the Orchestra, and Mrs. Gertrude Robinson Smith, of the Festival Trustees, outlining his attitude on the Festival.

By a Staff Artist

Where Gasoline Is to Be Rationed

The Eastern Seaboard area of the United States, in which gasoline, commencing May 15, will be sold only to motorists obtaining ration cards, is shown above. The ration-card requirement will apply to tourists and others entering the area on the west as well as to residents. Only the minimum ration will be allotted to tourists.

Annual Meeting Attendants Advised on Gas Registration

Members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, planning to attend the Annual Meeting on June 8 are urged by the New England Regional Office of Price Administration to travel by train or bus because of the gasoline shortage situation along the eastern seaboard.

Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of the OPA, warned that persons traveling from non-rationed areas into the rationed eastern seaboard states generally will be able to obtain very little gasoline.

The OPA advised that motorists driving from a non-rationed area into the eastern seaboard must register for ration cards at the first registration point. Such registration is done at local rationing boards established in every city and town in the rationed district.

Except for First and Second Readers of Christian Science churches, who may qualify for unlimited gasoline supplies because of their status as clergymen, church members driving to the meeting will be allowed only an A ration card. Readers are entitled to an X or unlimited card.

The A card permits the purchase of only 21 gallons of gasoline, or enough for approximately 315 miles' motoring, during the May 15 to July 1 emergency ration period, pending establishment of a permanent ration system on July 1.

This limited quantity would be much less than necessary to cover the shortest round-trip distance between the border of the rationed area and Boston, even though the tank of the car driven is filled prior to crossing the border.

The rationed district includes all or parts of 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia.

The boundary runs, roughly, from a point on Lake Ontario just east of Rochester, N. Y., in a southerly direction to the Pennsylvania line just east of Whitesville, N. Y.

Then, it follows a general southwesterly direction through the States of Pennsylvania (west of Altoona), Maryland (west of Cumberland), West Virginia (east of Elkins), and Virginia, to a point on the Virginia-North Carolina line just east of Marion, Va.

Canada Forced to Review 'Gas' Rationing Situation

OTTAWA, May 13 (AP)—A tanker shortage in the Atlantic and increased military demands are compelling Canadian authorities to resurvey the gasoline rationing situation but officials said today the basic allowance of 300 to 380 imperial gallons a year for the private driver would stand until a complete picture of the problem could be obtained.

The imperial gallon is 1.2 United States gallons.

In many districts, however, "recategorizing"—shifting holders of preferred ratings down to the minimum "A" category—already is in progress along with a tightening of other regulations.

A. G. Demont, general sales manager of the Imperial Oil Company for Eastern Canada, has announced at Halifax a 60 per cent reduction to distributors in Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces. His announcement followed a meeting of all oil companies operating in Nova Scotia.

The Regional Oil Controller at Montreal said hundreds of new gasoline rationing books, reducing the holders of preferred category ratings to the minimum "A" category had been issued by his office. Only essential war workers would get anything above the minimum rating, he said.

New regulations affecting 6,500 taxis ban use of a taxi as a bus, cruising to solicit fares and prohibit use of taxis on trips longer than 15 miles.

Tourists entering Canada, who have been allowed 100 imperial galons, are being cut down to 20 gallons after May 15, and no more than that may be issued for any one car in a year.

Authorities are taking steps to stamp each tourist vehicle license to show when a gasoline ration book was issued.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"The History of the West End" will be discussed by City Construction Supervisor Edward O'Flaherty before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum at the West End Community House, 38 Chambers Street, at 7 p. m. The public is invited to attend without charge.

The Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union will sponsor a United Nations Rally at Faneuil Hall. All the major powers of the United Nations will be represented, and the meeting is for the purpose of promoting greater understanding among the peoples involved. There will be speakers from Russia, the Philippines, India, China, Czechoslovakia, and England. The public is invited; 8 p. m.

The Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey circus will continue its merry way at the Boston Garden. This year the feature is the ponderous mastodons from India and Africa in a number entitled "Ballet of the Elephants." All this and more may be seen any night at 8:15 and any afternoon at 2:15, up to and including next Sunday. Prices range from 75 cents to $3.

Thursday

The war will have its effect on the annual tulip exhibition to be held at Horticultural Hall Thursday and Friday. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, sponsors of the exhibit, have announced that only American-grown tulips will be displayed, for the first time in the Society's history. The public is invited to attend, beginning at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Old Embroideries" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. The public is invited to attend without charge at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Storey Quits To Take Post As WPB Aid

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appointed Alexander Wheeler of Boston as Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, as he accepted the resignation of Charles Moorfield Storey of Boston from the position to assume a new post as head attorney for the New England Regional Office of the War Production Board.

Mr. Wheeler is Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and was a member of the Boston Finance Commission from 1934 to 1936. He graduated from Harvard University in 1911, and from Harvard Law School in 1913.

He became a member of the law firm of Hutchins and Wheeler, founded by his grandfather, Alexander S. Wheeler, and Henry C. Hutchins in 1844.

The Governor disclosed that the appointment of Mr. Storey to the WPB post was made by John Lord O'Brian, General Counsel of the War Production Board in Washington. Mr. Storey will work directly with Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., recently named New England Regional Director of the War Production Board. Mr. Storey's chief duties will concern spreading of contracts among smaller manufacturers and handling priorities on materials for essential production.

U. S. Attorney To Prosecute Gas Chiselers

Continued from Page 1

receive somewhat more than $15,000,000, instead of the $21,000,000 originally estimated. Of the $15,000,000 a total of $10,000,000 is being distributed to the cities and towns under an act passed by the 1941 Legislature. Thus only $5,000,000 will remain for the State.

Governor Saltonstall pointed out that of his special war fund of $7,000,000 a total of $2,877,584 has been expended thus far, leaving a balance of approximately $4,200,000. If the war fund is exhausted by emergency expenditures, the Governor warned that Massachusetts must obtain further funds or face a financial deficit for 1942.

Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, asserted that the entire official rationing organization will be employed to determine whether holders of X cards, allowing unlimited purchase, need such preference. This class includes government workers using their cars on government business, doctors, clergymen and the like.

At the same time Mr. Backman warned that local rationing boards will examine carefully the application of holders of B-1, B-2 and B-3 cards, good for 33, 45 and 57 gallons, respectively, to determine whether they are entitled to these cards. Those applications which look faulty in any respect will result in the card holders being summoned to the local boards for close questioning, he said.

Also Mr. Backman asked registrars to scrutinize more carefully the applications for B-1, B-2 and B-3 cards in an effort to reduce the number of these cards being distributed.

Obviously Disturbed

Similar warnings and instructions were sounded by Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the OPA. At the same time he said he has not put his car on the road, therefore he is receiving no ration card.

"If I do register my car," he added, "I shall certainly apply only for an A card."

Officals were obviously greatly disturbed by the flood of applicants for B-3 and X cards.

Forty per cent of 250,000 motorists who registered yesterday throughout Massachusetts received B-3 cards, the highest classification other than the X card.

X cards were distributed to 22 per cent of the applicants, while 25 per cent of the total were given A cards, containing the minimum 21-gallon quota for the May 15 to July 1 period.

Five per cent received B-1 cards and 8 per cent B-2 cards.

Civilian Defense

J. W. Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was informed by the State Rationing Board that all civilian defense workers are to be considered as State employees. There are 316,000 such workers in Massachusetts, said Mr. Farley, and they include such civilian defense workers as wardens, observation spotters, auxiliary police, and auxiliary firemen.

If a civilian defense worker's duties, together with his other necessary travel, should total more miles a week and use more gasoline a week than he would be entitled to receive with a B-3 card, then he may apply for an X card, Mr. Farley pointed out. But, he added the stern warning that "chiseling" would not be permitted.

It was pointed out, however, that airplane spotters often are stationed at long distances from their homes, and even from other means of transportation, making it necessary for them to use an automobile to reach their posts.

In Boston, 31,000 of the city's 84,000 motorists registered on the first day. Of these, 50 per cent obtained B-3 cards and 20 per cent the X cards. Only 17 per cent applied for and obtained A cards.

Long lines of motorists formed at many registration points throughout the State, as thousands desired to get the job over with on the first of the three-day registration period.

Jams continued at gasoline stations throughout New England, as motorists were eager to maintain full gasoline tanks until rationing begins on Friday. Many gasoline dealers have been so rushed that their tanks are now dry. Most dealers are doling out their supplies in small quantities. Therefore, drivers are going from station to station until they obtain full tankloads.

In Chicopee some WPA workers, claiming to be using their cars on official Government business, obtained X cards. But the State Office of Price Administration said the cases were isolated and the result of a misunderstanding.

Jams at Stations

Anticipating a flood of appeals from salesmen and the like who are not satisfied with ration cards given to them, Mr. Parkman sent a telegram to local rationing boards advising them to "act only on appeals of utmost urgency, advising other applicants to await later decisions and reminding them they may use their present allowances as they see fit."

Mr. Parkman is awaiting Federal decisions clarifying the status of whole groups.

'A' Card for Sewall

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 13 (AP)—Hoping to set an example for the rest of the State, Gov. Sumner Sewall said that he and Mrs. Sewall would ask for gasoline rationing cards which would entitle them to only three gallons a week for their personal automobiles.

The Chief Executive said he supposed an "X" card, allowing an unlimited supply of gasoline, would be issued for his official State car.

Newport Patriotic

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13 (AP)—Rationing officials expressed appreciation today of the patriotism of Newport residents in announcing that 1,152 of the first 2,202 motorists to register for gasoline sought only "A" cards, providing the minimum supply.

The city, one of America's "playgrounds" in peacetime, is teeming with defense workers and Navy personnel.

Hobbs Reappointed

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Franklin W. Hobbs of Massachusetts was reappointed by President Roosevelt today as a director of the Textile Foundation, a research corporation set up by Congress to fix textile standards.

Eastern Star Grand Chapter Opens Session in Springfield

Continued from Page 1

and many of the more than 200 individual chapters. A substantial sum has already been subscribed to the fund, which was officially submitted to the annual session for action, with recommendations for an amendment to the Laws and Regulations of the Grand Chapter to come up for action at the next annual session.

Miss McGoldrick explained that it was the hope of the officers to have the fund ready for use within three years, the cost of administration being held as low as possible by voluntary service in handling its affairs.

Because some of the halls and meeting places of the various chapters were needed by the Government for a time, temporary quarters were secured, it was disclosed today. These chapters have now all resumed their own places, however, having made the simple sacrifice as "good soldiers" while the need existed, Miss McGoldrick said.

Backing War Effort

All chapters throughout the State are backing the war affort, it was stated, with liberal purchase of war bonds, and participation in Red Cross and Women's Defense Corps activities. Detailed records of this work are being compiled for submitting to the General Grand Chapter.

Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, ast Worthy Matron of Puritan Chapter, No. 54 of Lowell, was nominated for the office of Worthy Grand Matron, by advancing from the station of Associate Grand Matron, as is customary in the Order. Likewise, Harry G. Scampton of Waltham, a Past Worthy Patron of Highland Chapter, No. 35, of West Somerville, was nominated for the office of Worthy Grand Patron, having served a year as Associate Grand Patron.

Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of West Somerville, Past Worthy Matron of Highland Chapter, No. 35, of West Somerville, and a Past Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, who has served as Grand Secretary since 1910, was nominated for that office. Mrs. Alice E. Wallace of Brighton, also a Past Worthy Grand Matron, was nominated for Grand Treasurer.

Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline was named for the office of Associate Grand Matron, and Mrs. Hazel McLean Chase of Winthrop, for Grand Conductress.

The two competitive offices—Associate Grand Patron and Associate Grand Conductress—appealed to ten Past Matrons and Patrons of individual Chapters.

Three Indorsed

Three Chapters indorsed a Past Patron for the office of Associate Grand Patron. Ernest Conant of Framingham was named by Orient Chapter of Framingham; E. Hollis Currant of Swampscott, who served as Grand Sentinel during the past year, was indorsed by Radiant Chapter of Lynn; Frederick R. Kenney of Medford, was named by Middlesex Chapter of West Medford.

The seven Past Worthy Matrons who were indorsed by their Chapters for the office of Associate Grand Conductress, and were nominated today are:

Mrs. Lena A. Lewis of Quincy, Past Matron of Wollaston Chapter; Mrs. Lucy C. Maisack of Springfield, Past Matron of Springfield Chapter and wife of Paul S. Maisack, Past Grand Patron; Mrs. Ruth W. Pickering of Swampscott, Past Matron of Regis Chapter of Lynn; Mrs. Laura W. Prosser of Chicopee Falls, Past Matron of Cabot Chapter of Chicopee Falls; Mrs. Edith L. Ross of Pittsfield, Past Matron of Collina Chapter; Mrs. Edith H. Snow of Malden, Past Matron of Crystal Chapter; Mrs. Alice F. Watson of Belmont, Past Matron of Cambridge Chapter of Cambridge.

Social events will be held by various groups this evening, and the delegates assemble tomorrow morning for election of officers. Installation ceremonies will be held tomorrow evening.

Vogue

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary F. McGoldrick

Upper: Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star. Presiding at 66th annual session of the Grand Chapter in Springfield today, and

Francis D. Collings

Lower: Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, who is presiding jointly with Miss McGoldrick.

First Family Has Its Gas Problems

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told Boston reporters yesterday that gasoline rationing presented a real problem to the country's First Family because of the large number of guests at the Roosevelt estate in Hyde Park, New York, who come, she said, "not because they are invited, but because they feel they have something very important to discuss."

Although Mrs. Roosevelt considers herself just another housewife and so not entitled to special consideration in this respect, she admitted that the problem of transporting guests to and from the five-mile-distant railroad station was a vexing one.

In town for the annual dinner of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, which was held at the Chamber of Commerce last evening, the President's wife said that in order to conserve gasoline and tires she has given up her personal automobile, has restricted use of the Hyde Park car to two trips to the village for supplies each week, and has seen to it that horses instead of gasoline motors are used for work about the estate.

The White House, she said, had been issued a special ration card to provide sugar for visitors, but she deplored those guests—"it wouldn't be nice to name them," she said—who demand three or even four lumps of sugar at a time.

Spread Understanding

The guest of honor at last night's dinner, Mrs. Roosevelt urged the League of Women Voters to do all in their power to spread an understanding of world events.

Most of the 80,000 letters she has received this year, she said, have asked for interpretation. They have said, "Why is there a shortage of sugar?" or, "Why did India vote for non-acceptance?" or, "Why can't we relieve the men in the Philippines?" or even, "Why must we send our boys out of the country? Why can't we wait until we are attacked on our own continent?"

"If this is the case with just my mail," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "every community in the country must have innumerable people who are confused and bewildered and who don't know what to think."

Officers elected today were: President, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore of Hingham; First Vice-President, Mrs. Moses H. Lurie of Belmont; Second Vice-President, Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Alfred S. Romer of Cambridge; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Wilbur Dunn of Northampton; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. Donald J. Hurley of Weston; Secretary, Mrs. Lester T. Monks of Brookline; Treasurer, Miss Laura M. Dwight of Wellesley.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Unseasonably warm this afternoon and continued mild tonight. Light to gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued mild tonight.

Maine: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire: Cooler tonight.

Vermont: Cooler in northern portions tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

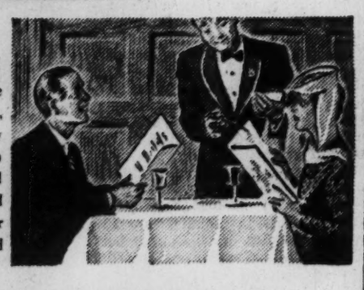
Wednesday, 11:18 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Thursday, 11:46 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:26 p. m.

CIVILIAN RECREATION ESSENTIAL TO PRODUCTION

RELAXATION MAKES A BETTER WORKER, SAYS ENGINEER.

"High pressure work, day after day, is a tremendous strain, physically and mentally, on men and women in industry," he said. "In my work, I have to think clearly. That's why my one-day off is so important to me. It's my only opportunity in the week to REST...PLAY...RELAX...to do just what I want when I feel like it. And I've found the best solution to my recreation problem is a one-day holiday in New York at The Commodore."

CHANGE FROM ROUTINE IS STIMULANT. "This one-day in New York does me a world of good. My wife and I do just as we please. The Commodore is so handy to everything in New York, we can take in a lot of things when we feel like it."



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Bumper Year in Farm Belt With Labor Chief Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As the new growing season opens, word from the farm belt indicates another bumper year. Fields from Canada to the Gulf and from the Appalachians to the Rockies, glisten under a bright spring sun. There has for the most part been plenty of rain, and crop prospects are good, though the farmer faces some new problems growing out of the war emergency, such as a shortage of labor.

Of particular interest just now is wheat. The winter crop will be harvested before many weeks. Plowing is well under way and seeding for the spring crop is about to start. Word from Washington that wheat growers have once again voted to apply marketing quotas is received without surprise and with satisfaction by most folks. There are some questions though and some objections.

Out here as elsewhere many ask: "Why cut production of wheat in the United States when the world is crying for food, and we're all asked to grow victory gardens?" It is an understandable question and it is answered here, as it is in Washington, with the explanation that there is no shortage of wheat, rather a big surplus. We could stop growing wheat right now, it is held, and have enough to last us, and everyone to whom, under war conditions, we can ship it, until 1944. The need, it is noted, is for oil products, meat, poultry, dairy products, and vegetables.

Wheat Farmers Limited

So, while the growing of vegetables and dairy goods will be encouraged, wheat farmers will be limited in the amount of the grain they can sow and market. This is the second successive year that growers have approved wheat marketing quotas in a national referendum. Last year those eligible to vote cast a favorable vote of 81 per cent. The vote this year was 81.8 per cent. The new farm act requires that marketing quotas be established for any marketing year in which it appears to the Secretary of Agriculture that the wheat supply will exceed a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 35 per cent. A two-thirds majority of eligible voters is required to apply the quotas.

All farmers who have planted more than 15 acres of wheat, or whose normal production of the acreage planted to wheat is 200 bushels or more, are eligible to vote in these referendums.

Wheat seeded within the AAA acreage allotments may be marketed without restriction, but any produced in excess of the allotment will be subject to a penalty of 57 cents for each excess bushel, or half the basic loan rate which nationally will average $1.14 to farmers. All other regulations will be similar to those of 1941.

No Big Export Outlets

Secretary Claude R. Wickard points out that forecasts for 1942 indicate a wheat crop in excess of domestic consumption by nearly 150,000,000 bushels, which added to stocks on hand and minus normal consumption would build up to a carry-over of 735,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1943. There are now no export outlets for any quantity of the grain. Even were the war to end and foreign trade be resumed, he says, wheat reserves are big enough to fill any likely demand.

If all the wheat available were dumped on the market the price, it is argued on the basis of both theory and experience, would nose dive; and though many elements would like to see all prices, including those of some farm products, reduced, the over-all effect of such a dumping at this time would be more than disruptive to our whole economic system.

Not everyone, not all farmers or wheat growers, approve this program, however, and both the theory and the statistics offered are disputed by many. Vigorous in their protestations are members of the National Farmers Guild, and other groups which last year joined in forming the National Farmers Association to fight the marketing system.

Carried to Supreme Court

Though in a minority, these protestants have organized a strong and integrated opposition and have already carried their case to the U. S. Supreme Court. The high court in March agreed to review the split decision of a three-judge federal court in Ohio holding the wheat penality invalid because the full penalty had been made known after the crops had been planted and thus, because it was retroactive to the date of planting, violated the constitutional prohibition against taking property without due process of law.

This case, and another in Kansas which was dismissed because the court ruled that the Secretary of Agriculture, against whom an injunction had been asked, was not properly a party to such a suit, was argued by William Lemke, former Congressman from North Dakota and Union Party presidential nominee in 1936.

A number of reasons for objection to this penalty and to other phases of the AAA have been offered by Mr. Lemke, and by Edward Kennedy, legislative representative of the Farmers Guild. Chief among these, besides the contention that the whole act is unconstitutional because farming is not in interstate commerce, is that there is no reason to restrict production because actually there has been no surplus.

Using the Department of Agriculture's annual book of Agricultural Statistics, which they say they accept "in perference to those coming from AAA hirelings," Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lemke and others hold that for the period from 1930 to 1940 there was a wheat deficit of around 15,000,000 bushels.

"Disappearance"

Using the same figures but carrying them out to the last thousand rather than recording the last million merely as a decimal point, and using an adding machine, we find, however, that at the end of 1939 there had been actually considerably over 500,000,000 more bushels of wheat available for use in the country during that time than disappeared.

Including under production, all wheat imported, except that underbond—which is simply processed and shipped right out again—we find that during this time the total supply amounted to 7,561,403,000 bushels. Then adding to the amounts used in this country for seed, feed, and food the amount exported, we find that the total use or "disappearance" was 7,317,-331,000 bushels.

Then of course to the production total we would have to add the 288,879,000 bushels that were in stock at the beginning of 1930, for that just can't be overlooked. We thus get the grand total of 532,-951,000 bushels as the surplus.

The total imported, 86,333,000 bushels, much of which was of a kind of wheat not grown in this country, would hardly make a dent on this total surplus, it is seen.

These figures would seem to bear out the contention of the farm department leaders that the supply situation warrants a move to cut production and protect the price.

No Cut in Gasoline For House and Senate

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Private cars of Congressmen won designation as essential yesterday, entitling the lawmakers in the House and Senate to an unlimited supply of gasoline under the Government's rationing plan.

And Dr. Henry Olson, in charge of information at a registration station set up in the Capitol rotunda, said a majority of the Congressmen were taking the "X" cards, the unlimited type, after reporting they used their automobiles for official business.

There were exceptions, however. One Senator said he didn't need much, and a Representative said he was trying to reduce his waistline and get in the Marines.

Antiques: English Cupboards

These food containers fall into three general classes — Carving adds to value.

London

Though there is overlapping in both age and in provisions for ventilation, old English food cupboards fall into three general classes. Ventilation, it should be noted, is one of their basic distinguishing characteristics.

Food cupboards, livery cupboards, bread and cheese cupboards, bacon cupboards, dole hatches—call them what you will—were all intended for the storage of food in living rooms or sleeping rooms, and nearly all that have survived are of oak.

The earliest types were ventilated by the carving of Gothic tracery or Renaissance heads in the panels and usually are termed livery cupboards, because here was stored the food which was livré, or delivered. Hence the term liveries, to which references are made in various sixteenth-century accounts and records by the stewards of households.

Numbers of genuine livery cupboards of this early kind, pierced with Gothic carving, have survived, but there are far more which are partly or wholly faked. Within the last 10 years, for instance, it has transpired that one of the Victoria and Albert Museum's examples, familiar because it has been widely figured in standard works on antique oak, is "wrong." An old photograph was found in which this piece appeared without any carving whatever. The cupboard is antique but the carving (which if genuine would increase the value of the piece twentyfold) is not. Artful damage, intended to allay suspicion, has been observed in the upper door of the cupboard.

Open Carving Common In Livery Cupboards

Today, livery cupboards usually are left with their carving open, but it is possible that, of old, cloth was stretched across the "windows" to exclude the dust. Also, though present-day collectors invariably like their oak to look like oak, it is worth noting that in the 1500's many of these pieces were brightly painted. Faint traces of the old colors remain on some, and an inventory of one of Henry VIII's palaces lists "one cupboard of waynescot coloured green and red." Carving on the backs of some examples indicates that all cupboards were not stood against the wall; some might be in the center of the room.

The second method of ventilation was by piercing the panels of cupboards with many small holes, usually arranged in semi-geometrical or symmetrical patterns. In a good example in the Victoria and Albert Museum the date of the cupboard, 1664, is pricked or drilled in the front. Though examples of the first, second and third types may all be found with legs or on stands, it is to this second kind, with the patterns of small holes, that some of the most fascinating of all food cupboards belong. When small and standing on four legs, sometimes with a potboard below, they disclose their cousinship to court cupboards, but are much less heavy. The less graceful or ambitious food cupboards of the second kind commonly are called bacon or bread cupboards from their use in farmhouses for the storage of these foods. One cupboard of which I know has on it the marks of faint scorching where loaves, very hot from the oven, were placed week after week, perhaps for 200 years, to cool before they were put inside.

The third method of ventilation was by turned spindles; occasionally the second and third methods are used in the same piece. Many of these spindled hutches are of relatively light construction and are intended to be hung upon the wall, and some specimens are so little enclosed that they really merit the term hanging shelves almost as much as cupboards.

Perhaps because of two famous examples in St. Albans Abbey, whence a dole of bread is distributed in fulfillment of a charitable bequest, spindled food cupboards are commonly called dole hutches or dole cupboards. It is worthy of mention that there are, scattered about English antique shops, a fair number of French food cupboards of the spindled kind. Though they are genuinely antique, they do not in England command as high a price as English examples, and should not be bought as English.

© Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Old English Cupboard

Genuine in itself, but whose carving was proved to be spurious.

Some Old Cupboards Have Present-Day Uses

The possible present-day uses of the prototypes of the food safe and refrigerator are various. The earliest type of livery cupboard, with the open Gothic carving, provides excellent accommodation for the smaller kind of radio set. In an informal room where such a thing is needed an old food cupboard will make a good magazine or book repository. The open spindle-fronted cupboards lend themselves to the display of pewter, glass or china.

In conclusion, warnings follow. Though genuine old oak food cupboards can be, and still are being, "picked up" at bargain prices, fine examples (especially of the earlier types) command anything up to £2,000. Here is an incentive to the faker. Clearly, if the profit is big enough, an unscrupulous man can afford not only to employ the most highly skilled craftsman to embellish a plain old cupboard with Gothic carving, but he also can afford to wait, "planting" the spurious piece in some out-of-the-way village shop, or even a farmhouse, until it is "found" by a victim who has too much conceit about his own sagacity about old furniture and too little skepticism.

Two old oak cupboards (one with Gothic carving) of whose "discovery" I have heard within the last four years, were on farms. One was being used as a chaff box and the other as a ferret hutch. Both may have been genuine, but personally I should be doubly suspicious of pieces found in such circumstances unless the prices asked were so low that there could be no incentive for forgery or "planting."

The already mentioned instance of the Victoria and Albert Museum's cupboard shows that even experts may be deceived, and anyone not an expert would be well advised to pay high prices to only reputable dealers who guarantee, on a money-back basis, whatever they sell.

Billeting of War Workers In Factory Areas Forecast

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13 (AP)—Two officials of Federal housing agencies have declared that billeting of war workers in private homes would become imperative unless every other available residential facility were put to use in strategic war-production areas.

Addressing the National Association of Housing Officials, Sullivan W. Jones, chief of the War Production Board's housing priorities branch, said that "between 80,000 and 110,000 housing units throughout the country are completed, nearing completion, or under construction with no connections for service."

This situation, he said, was brought about by an acute shortage of critical materials and called for:

1. Billeting of war workers in private residences.
2. A tremendous increase in the volume of alterations and rehabilitation operations.

Seconding Mr. Jones' recommendation, Howard Strong, Director of the Homes Registration Division, National Housing Agency, said a threat of billeting in England, "backed by the necessary legal authority, has in great majority of instances influenced the householder to open voluntarily all his available space to war guests."

Mr. Strong added: "I believe we should have this mailed fist of legal power within the velvet glove of persuasion."

He said a study was being made of the possibility of commandeering or use-requisitioning of vacant houses and large houses inadequately occupied.

He's Latin-America Radio Favorite —After Roosevelt Is U. S. News

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—This country's short-wave radio is winning the battle of the air waves in Latin America because it offers better programs than the Nazi-Fascists, according to Guy Hickok of the radio section, Inter-American Affairs Office at Washington.

The nation's most important propagandist in Latin America is President Roosevelt, Mr. Hickok added in a talk before the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Next in importance he lists the accurate dispatches of the country's news services.

"Our 12 short-wave stations are going farther to please, persuade and win the favor of Latin American countries that all the stations operated by Germany, which spends more than $160,000,000 a year for such propaganda," said Mr. Hickok.

"I have heard of many South American audiences saying they would believe nothing until they heard it on a United States broadcast."

Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo broadcasts to Latin America total only 15 hours daily, while the 12 American short-wave stations, operated by six companies, broadcast a total of 54½ hours a day, Mr. Hickok said, adding:

"President Roosevelt has a tremendous following in South America. They sell radio sets there by displaying them with the President's picture and a sign saying: 'Seven pesos down and hear him on your own set'."

Canada's Minister of Labor, Humphrey Mitchell, admonished Americans in an address at the convention that "speeches and writing won't overcome a Hitler."

The Minister, addressing the Association, said the war would not have come about "if the labor conditions we have in North America had prevailed in Europe."

Use of bribes to "plug" certain songs over the radio was condemned last night by the resolutions committee.

One of Youngest Bishops

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 (AP)—The Right Rev. William Fisher Lewis became one of the youngest Bishops in the Episcopal Church yesterday at his consecration as Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of Nevada. Once rector of St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt., he succeeds Bishop Thomas Jenkins, retired.

Beef Shortage Poses Problem in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — A food crisis looms ahead for the Castillo Government in Argentina. Repeated Cabinet meetings have been held to wrestle with the problems of short supplies and rising prices, followed by showers of decrees and appointments.

A food crisis is the last thing the Castillo Government wants at this time. It has enough on its hands trying to maintain internal peace by operating with a state of siege and to keep the neutrality course it has fixed as its international policy.

There's something radically wrong when a great food-producing country—especially Argentina, which is famed for its surpluses—calls Cabinet meetings specially to deal with the high cost of living. Even when there is plenty, high prices cause some folks to go short, even without. That is what is happening in Argentina today, particularly in the case of meat.

Argentines, known the world over as beef eaters, soon may be reaching the ration stage for their favorite meat. "Bife"—pronounced bee-fay—is getting short on the market and prices are rising fast.

Consumers Complain

While stock breeders and meat dealers have been running around excitedly on a booming cattle market, with record prices for steers, lambs, and hogs, housewives and consumers have been complaining about the rising cost of prime cuts—and lesser ones—which used to appear regularly on the Argentine dinner table.

Even while the Cabinet was in session—talking about "bife"—new records were being established at the Liniers cattle market. The big packing houses, the local Swifts and Armours, were paying all-time highs for animals. The auction story has been the same for the last two months; few animals and lots of offers. At the same time, housewives were paying double the prices of a year ago for beef and mutton..

The worst aspect of the situation, from the Cabinet viewpoint, is that the stock breeders are making big profits. Prosperity among big landowners and cattlemen and depression in the modest citizen's home is seen as reflecting on a regime which is chiefly conservative in make-up. The prices of cattle have been raised by official decree twice during the state of siege, which, as Dr. Castillo frequently has pointed out, was declared to safeguard Argentina's international policy.

The stock breeders, however, have an answer to the criticism hurled at them—not so much from the press, which has to be discreet, but from street corners, cafés and market places. It is that Argentine herds are in a process of depopulation while exports are increasing.

Cattle Heads Decline

Statistics support the producers. In the past 20 years, according to Dr. Tomas Le Breton, one of Argentina's successful ambassadors and an agricultural expert, the number of cattle has declined, approximately, from 37,000,000 to 28,-000,000 head. Annual slaughtering is estimated at 7,000,000, perhaps more, which is a dangerous proportion, in view of the increased consuming population, greater export demands, and other difficulties.

At the same time, there is a greater demand than usual for shipments of beef and other classes of meat to England. The general war and shipping situation—think of Australia and New Zealand, traditional suppliers of the United Kingdom—should be taken into consideration when studying Argentine meat exports to Britain. For military and general strategical reasons no authority is disposed to discuss this aspect of the problem.

Statistics, however, are available. Exports of meat, in all forms, are increasing. Last year's figures are interesting. Chilled beef, to the volume of 289,684 tons, was shipped from Argentina. That was only 50,000 tons less than the average for the previous decade. Frozen beef, at 82,000 tons, represented an advance of almost 40 per cent. Frozen mutton shipments were well up to average. Preserved meat, most of it going to the United States, totaled 133,000 tons—double the average. The meat classified as "miscellaneous" reached nearly 50,-000 tons. This classification did not exist before.

The consumer's argument that higher beef prices have nothing to do with those of mutton and pork do not hold. There is a direct connection. The shortage of beef causes competition for the remaining classes of meat, so that prices rise proportionately. The Argentine is not fond of mutton, though the Agricultural Minister, Dr. Daniel Amadeo y Videla, says he must get over this antipathy and eat more mutton to level up prices.

There also has been a big slump in sheep flocks. The numbers of swine have increased but not to the extent of making up for the bigger shipments of pork overseas to help compensate Britain for the loss of Danish sources of supply.

The Government refuses to limit meat exports, not for any excessive interest in the destination, but because these always have been the main incentive to the pastoral industries. Moreover, good prices are guaranteed, it is pointed out.

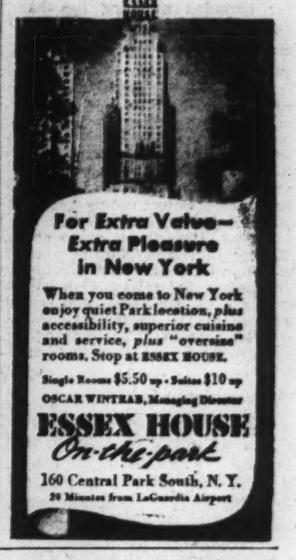
Several authorities predict the Government soon will be forced to intervene with subsidies. In fact, they say, these cannot be avoided if production of the consumer is to be reconciled with maintenance of present prices for the producers and reasonable profits for the trade as a whole, including the butchers, who now have to sell according to an official price list.

Whatever the facts, everyone argues there should be enough meat to go round and at a reasonable price. The Agricultural Minister is down for early interpellation in Congress and trade unions, regardless of state of siege regulations, have organized a drive against high costs. The Castillo regime appears to be facing its biggest administrative test on the issue of the Argentine's beefsteak.

Battle-Dress Suits For British Farmers

NEW YORK (CBS)—New suits of a battle-dress type will be available for agricultural workers in Britain in two or three months' time, the British Radio reported.

Farm workers were not made to give up clothing coupons for this battle-dress and it would be sold at a very reasonable rate, BBC said.



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Barnum & Bailey's Circus in Hub as Fresh as May and Equally as Breath-Taking

By a Staff Photographer

The Circus With New Panoply and Color Opens in Bostor Garden

1. Typical of the matinee scenes at Boston Garden this week, where the Circus plays through Sunday. is this mother with offspring in tow. 2. Entrance of the elephants for the grand spectacle, "The Holidays." The elephants double for reindeer in pulling old Santy around the hippodrome track, to the gleeful salutes of the children. 3. Emmett Kelly, the clown with the sad face, confers with Arthur Springer, ringmaster. 4. One of the maidens in the Spanish fiesta procession. 5. Felix Adler entertains some younger guests. 6. Fred Bradna, the circus's veteran equestrian master.

N. H. Facing Revenue Jolt Under Rations

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 13—So far curtailed motoring has had relatively little effect on New Hampshire's revenue from the gasoline tax or road toll. But now it is generally conceded that the rationing of gasoline and the increased automobile tire problem are going to start sending this source of revenue downward.

A cut of 20 to 40 per cent in this source of State revenue is anticipated. Even before orders were issued from Washington, the State Highway Department announced that it will do away with new construction for the duration. This has resulted in the release of a large number of engineers and employees of the Department. And officials hope that this will keep the department within its reduced income.

Arts and Crafts

The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts is not going to determine the location for its Ninth Annual Fair until it is able to learn the effect of travel restriction upon various sections of the State. The League says that it has three locations under consideration, Concord, Plymouth, and North Conway. The League says that "if travel is to be limited it seems wise that the Fair be in a location which will allow the most possible summer visitors to attend within a radius of a few miles." The League is not pessimistic as to the outlook for sales this year. Officials point out that the League's stores are located in or near summer colonies and that more people are expected to stay in New Hampshire this summer than in any previous summer. League officials have something to say about cleaning up attics in the interest of cleanliness and salvage. "Be careful not to discard anything of a historical or antiquarian value," warns the League.

Auto Crusher

New Hampshire's unique automobile body crusher has started its state-wide job of providing Bundles for Japan. But unlike most of the bundle-drives, it is intended that these bundles will be delivered to Japan by the United Nations' armed forces. It is estimated that there are 5,000 to 7,000 tons of abandoned automobile bodies strewn about the New Hampshire countryside. They have always been an eyesore and have been of little interest to junk dealers. Officials say that the engines and frames that went with them were long ago sold for junk and possibly found their way to Japan to be used in this war against us. Now the bodies are being salvaged by a non-profit corporation. The bodies average to weigh 500 pounds and the metal brings about $17.50 a ton at the steel mills. This is about enough to pay the costs of the freight and getting the bodies onto the freight cars. The big crusher built by State highway workers will be moved around to central spots in the State. The surrounding areas will be searched for bodies to be brought to the central points for crushing and shipment.

Bar Association

The New Hampshire Bar Association members will make their services available without charge to registrants and their dependents with respect to the processes under the Selective Service Act, such as questionnaires, claims, and like matters. Such services will also be available to persons in the military, naval or marine service, or their dependents, who are unable to pay for legal assistance. The Association says that "whether such questions require merely advice, the preparation of legal documents, appearances in court, or other legal service, the organized bar of New Hampshire desires to serve all those who may have need of legal assistance." Persons desiring such legal aid may apply to the Advisory Boards for Registrants, the Committee on National Defense of the New Hampshire Bar Association, or the Committees on Legal Aid which have been established by the Bar Association in the larger cities.

Speed Signs

A large portion of New Hampshire's 3,500 highway speed signs are expected to be taken down shortly. Back in 1937 and 1938 the State Highway Department posted the major highways of the State with speeding signs. Now the State's Supreme Court has ruled that these signs have no bearing in areas named in speed statutes. So as soon as official word is given out by Attorney General Frank Kenison, State highway workers are expected to tackle the job of removing signs that have no legal effect. It is expected that before some signs are removed the State motor vehicle laws will be gone over with a fine-tooth comb. Many of the definitions in the motor vehicle laws will be studied.

Price Regulation

The General Maximum Price Regulation has been approved by the New Hampshire-United States Department of Agriculture War Board. The board says that farmers as consumers are greatly benefited by the order placing ceilings on the prices of most of the commodities they buy, "while care is being exercised to assure them adequate and fair prices for the products they sell." The Board points out that while many of the prices of important items the farmers buy are fixed, no ceilings have been placed on agricultural goods, even wood and real estate. The agricultural leaders expect that this will benefit the farmers.

First Parsons Award to Be Made May 21

Announcement of the Herbert C. Parsons Memorial Award to be granted annually "in recognition of outstanding achievement in the treatment and prevention of crime" has been made by the United Prison Association of Massachusetts.

The award will be in the form of a scroll and the first recipient will be announced at the Third Annual Dinner of the Association to be held at the Hotel Vendome, Thursday evening, May 21, at which Sanford Bates, former Director of Federal Prisons and at present Parole Commissioner for the State of New York, will be the principal speaker.

Herbert C. Parsons, in whose memory the award was established, was the first Commissioner of Probation in Massachusetts and gained national recognition as a pioneer in establishment of the probation system. A former President of the National Probation Association, he was Executive Director of the Massachusetts Child Council and served on the Board of Directors of many social and correctional agencies including the Judge Baker Guidance Center, the John Howard Society, the Boston Council of Social Agencies, and the Burroughs Newsboy Foundation.

The special committee to select candidates for the award includes: Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board, Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck of Harvard University, Dr. Augusta Bronner of the Judge Baker Guidance, Judge Delano Putnam of the Boston Municipal Court, Louis Lyons, Boston newspaper man, and Cornelius P. Trowbridge, President of the United Prison Association.

Ballot Board Reviews State Fund Petition

The State Ballot Law Commission today began its review of evidence taken at public hearings on alleged spurious signatures on the initiative petition for a State fund for workmen's compensation.

The case was taken under advisement late yesterday by the Commission after 12 hearing days during which 140 witnesses testified. The protest against petition signatures were made by four insurance companies fighting against establishment of a State fund.

Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which sponsored the petition, contended, in his final argument, that the record will not establish that 4,000 of the 24,190 petition signatures are spurious. To invalidate the petition a total of 4,191 signatures must be proved illegal.

Charles H. Rugg, counsel for the protestants, insisted that more than 4,191 signatures have been proved "tainted with illegality."

If the insurance companies win their case, the petition will not go on the November State ballot. However, if the Labor Federation gains victory, the State fund issue will be presented to the people to climax a long labor fight for a State fund system under which insurance companies would no longer be able to write workmen's compensation policies.

Chinese to Speak At Faneuil Rally

Dr. H. D. Fong of China will be one of the principal speakers at the United Nations Rally at 8 p. m. Thursday in Faneuil Hall.

The Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union is sponsoring the rally. All the major powers of United Nations will be represented.

Other speakers include Gen. Victor Yakhontoff of Russia, international authority on Russia and the Far East; Manuel Adeva, Assistant to the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines; Haridas T. Muzumdar, biographer of Mohandas K. Gandhi; Joseph Hanc, former Czechoslovakian Consul in New York; S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist; and Leslie T. Pennington, Vice-Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union.

Theodore Smith of M. I. T., a member of the United Nations Relief Fund, will preside.

Bank Workers Buy War Bonds

All members of the staff and officers of The First National Bank of Boston, totaling more than 2,500 persons, are 100 per cent subscribing to the bank's pay-roll savings plan for the purchase of United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps, it is announced.

The campaign, known as the "On the March to Victory Campaign," has been marked by keen, though friendly, rivalry among departments and offices to be among the first to win the blue star that was awarded as 100 per cent participation was obtained in each instance.

These stars were displayed on large panels, placed throughout the bank, listing all participating divisions and featuring a theremometer showing on a percentage basis the standing of the bank as a whole.

Each individual, on subscribing to the pay-roll savings plan, was given a personal badge bearing a blue star in a white field accompanied by the words, "Pay Day is Bond Day."

'Yankee Ingenuity' Hailed by Zelveian

"Yankee ingenuity will ultimately defeat Japan so thoroughly and completely that Japan will not be able to wake from the impact for the next hundred years." This was the answer Aram K. Zelveian, former Intelligence Officer and Interpreter for the British Army in Turkey, gave to the question, "Can Japan win the Pacific war?" on which he spoke before the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine yesterday.

The United Nations' navies, he said, with their air forces stationed in China and in Australia will commence chopping down one by one the octopus arms of Japan which stretch down the South Pacific to Malaya and China. "After chopping down these arms," he added, "the main head of this octopus in Japan proper will be at the mercy of our navy and air force."

Nursery Training School Election

The Nursery Training School of Boston held its annual meeting yesterday and elected Mrs. Robert L. Goodale of Cambridge to serve a second term as President of the Board. Mrs. Howard M. Mostrom, who has been acting as Corresponding Secretary, was elected for another year, to fill the vacancy created by the absence of Mrs. S. Dayton Doggett. Re-elected officers were Mrs. Charles R. Peck, Vice-President; James Garfield, Treasurer, and Miss Margaret W. Thacher, Recording Secretary.

Elected to serve on the Board until May, 1945, were: Mrs. Douglas M. McGregor of Lexington, Mrs. Lawrence K. Marshall of Cambridge, and Mrs. Howard B. Thomas of Medford.

The school is offering a six weeks summer vacation session which includes refresher courses for pre-school teachers.

Every-Other-Day Milk Deliveries Plan Is Extended

Every-other-day milk deliveries have proved so successful in saving tires and gasoline for milk companies in Greater Boston markets that the State Milk Control Board today extended its emergency order, requiring alternate day deliveries, to secondary markets covering Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Gloucester, Walpole, Brockton, Plymouth and New Bedford.

The order further restricts wholesale deliveries to one delivery in each 24 hours and prohibits all special deliveries, excepting to hospitals and the armed forces. It also abolishes call backs of any kinds for collection or other purposes.

'Greatest Show on Earth' Is Tops in Entertainment

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, which opened a 12-performance, six-day engagement at Boston Garden yesterday afternoon, is the 1942 version of a show that instead of becoming static and ultimately fading out—as it threatened to do a few years back—is today out in the lead of the entertainment world. This year's circus is as fresh as May, and equally as breath-taking at moments for sheer beauty and color as for its oldtime feats of acrobatic skill.

Designed by Norman Bel Geddes, staged by John Murray Anderson, with choreography by George Balanchine, music by Igor Stravinsky, and cartoons by Peter Arno, this year's edition of the circus marks another step forward in the progress John Ringling North is making in streamlining and beautifying the circus.

Many Old Favorites

You may say that it is all new, as indeed it is; yet those who seek the joys of yesteryear in the circus's "three rings, two stages, hippodrome track and aerial labyrinth" will not be disappointed. Many old favorites are retained—the Concellos, the Wallendas, Massimilliano Truzzi, the Cristiani Family, to name only a few who bring memories to thought.

A little story will illustrate the point: There is a clown—you will see him again this year—who many years ago perfected the routine of carrying a long board balanced atop his head. At each end of the board is a basket. The routine consists of walking along in one direction, then suddenly reversing, without disturbing the board and walking in the opposite direction. That's the act.

Now, for years this clown kept imitation tomatoes in the baskets. A few years ago Mr. North called all the clowns in and told them he wanted all new stuff, new routines, everything different.

This particular clown was in a funk. He went off into a corner and gloomed for hours. Here was his act, his trade mark, his way of earning a living threatened.

Suddenly, his face brightened, an idea had come. He took the tomatoes out of the baskets, put apples in their place—and had a new act!

Outstanding this year in the way of pageantry and spectacle is the "Holidays," a series of floats depicting the various festive days, New Years, Valentine's, April Fool's, etc., culminated with a vast sleigh with Felix Adler, King of Clowns, ensconced in ermines as "Santa" while "snow" flurries down from the roof. An old time steam calliope and old time bell wagon were brought out to add musical flavor to this procession, which takes the place of the opening spectacle so dear to the heart of old John Ringling as a device for luring the patrons into the Big Top from the sideshow.

Electric Airplane

For old time circus thrillers, this year's winners are the Kimris, who sail around the roof of the Garden in an electric airplane, hanging out by their teeth, by their toes, and—for all we know—their little fingers. It's a fast, heart thumping act.

New this year, too, is the gargantuan choreographic tour de force known as the Ballet of the Elephants, in which 50 ponderous pachyderms cavort with some semblance of agility along with 50 ballet girls. The whole spectacle is a mite huge for the human eye to comprehend, but Stravinsky's music is good, and the performance in the center ring of Modoc, première ballerina, is surprisingly entertaining. Modoc and his little ballerina partner, who might be Burmese, enter right into the spirit of the thing, and the children shrill with excitement and fun.

A word must be said about some old favorites. Tiebor's seals, for example, who play "My Country 'Tis of Thee" on their special horn, and then lie down and applaud themselves with their flippers. They have been doing it for years. It's always good. It always will be good.

And the clowns. Emmett Kelly, who works so hard—and with such a sad face—to entertain the kids. Felix with the flashing nose, Charley Bell, Paul Jung, and all the host of 100 others.

Auto Fatalities Last Month Below Any Previous April

Massachusetts residents today were generally rejoicing that automobile accident fatalities in April totalled less than during any other April in the 25-year history of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Only 21 motor accident fatalities were reported last month compared to 55 in the same month in 1941, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said. At the same time Mr. Goodwin revealed that for the first four months of 1942 the fatalities numbered 54 fewer than during the corresponding 1941 period.

"There are some persons who attribute the reduction in deaths to less mileage and less driving," he asserted, "but they forget the additional traffic by military vehicles on our highways. There is only one answer to this remarkable reduction and that is reduction in speed."

Massachusetts maximum legal speed is 40 miles an hour, under a war edict issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Heirlooms Sold At Dorchester

Heirlooms packed away in Dorchester attics through generations were auctioned off last night in the First Parish Church (Unitarian) on Meeting House Hill. More than 500 persons from Greater Boston attended.

Mrs. Thomas Wood Hoag of Savin Hill Avenue, headed a committee that enthusiastically scoured homes through the parish for antinques, furniture and bric-a-brac sold to benefit the church that was organized in England, 312 years ago, before the settlers left for America.

Although bidders came from as far away as Melrose, many of the treasures were simply transferred from one old Dorchester family to another. A young woman of the parish paid the highest price at the evening session, $25, for a Victorian needlework picture of a Biblical subject. She bought a number of other lots, expending well over $50.

F. B. Hubley, who donated his services as auctioneer, not only wheedled the bids up cleverly, but put on a wonderful show as well.

"You'll have a big clam or fish chowder party some night," he declared, exhibiting a mammoth old soup turreen, "then you'll wish you had one of these!"

He was, however, most appreciative of the many fine antiques on sale. "This is what everyone has been waiting for," he declared, holding up a ruby glass lamp with a marble base. It was soon snapped up for $5.

Other interesting lots included a pair of children's splint-bottomed arm chairs, several pewter platters and silver spoons, ironware including Hessian fire dogs, and a number of early American children's books.

Miniature Military Setup Is Done in Soap

FORT DEVENS, May 13 (AP)—Private David M. Layvez was ordered by his company commander to construct a miniature tactical military setup, but he wasn't told what materials to use.

That didn't faze Private Layvez.

The completed model was replete with houses, churches, planes, tanks, soldiers, and various equipment—all whittled out of Government-issue soap.

Racial Groups Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 13—In order to come to a better understanding of co-operation between different cultural groups in the United States, undergraduate students of sociology at Wellesley College have undertaken the study of a representative foreign group in a nearby community.

This study has been planned to help the students realize the significance of interracial problems in the modern world.

Miss Mary B. Treudley, Associate Professor of Sociology at Wellesley College, is directing the work done by the students this semester with Armenians. There are approximately 14,000 Armenians in Massachusetts.

The Armenian Secretary at the International Institute in Boston arranged for the students to attend an orthodox church service. A translation of the classical Armenian ritual helped them to understand the background of the service. Because members of the congregation entertained the students in their homes in groups of two, the students had an opportunity to see the home life and from that to understand family relationships.

Last week members of the sociology class invited a group of Armenian professional men and students to a supper meeting where problems of adjustment, assimilation, and inter-marriage were discussed.

Interviews are also being arranged with leading members of the Armenian community to give the students a chance to study the connection of the racial group with the American economic structure.

Visits to the Armenian Student Club are being planned. Discussions and individual reports based on personal observation are also an important part of the study.

GLAMOUR for the HOME and GARDEN

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Constantly bubbling over with cool water . . . they add cheer wherever placed.

The Water Lily fountain pictured above is richly finished in soft antique Pompeiian green, bowl 15" diameter. No plumbing connection needed, plugs into any socket or outlet, all equipped, ready for use with alternating current $42.50. Converter available for direct current.

The fountain featured in this ad is only one of many fascinating models now on display from $30 up.

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Secretary Knox to Award Personally Navy 'E' Pennant to Fore River

Fort Devens Soldiers Observe Anniversary of Service Club

War Activities in New England

Navy "E" for Fore River—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox will personally make the presentation of a Navy "E" for excellence pennant to the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyard on Friday, company officials announced today.

The Navy, according to the company, is making the award in recognition of the yard's action in enlarging its facilities, undertaking the construction of additional ships, and in shortening delivery dates. The yard has approximately 20,000 workers who will be entitled to wear "E" buttons.

It is expected that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as well as high Navy officers and company officials will attend the ceremony which will be held in the shipyard.

Service Club Anniversary—More than 1,000 Fort Devens soldiers celebrated the first anniversary of Service Club Number One last night. Starting with a concert by the 16th Medical Regiment Band held on the Service Club lawn, the entertainment continued inside with a professional floor show and music by Sam Donahue's orchestra. Col. William A. Smith, Camp Commander, was introduced by Corp. Bruce Kern, former radio announcer, who acted as master of ceremonies, and reviewed the history of the Club. Hostesses at the Club are Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Hannah Meegan, Miss Dorothy Stevens, and Mrs. Ruth Turner. Librarian is Miss Frances M. O'Halloran.

Hails Women's Army Auxiliary Corps — Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts saw today in passage of legislation to create the first women's army auxiliary corps "a challenge to the women of this country to do their best." Expressing her delight with the Senate's action in joining in House approval of the measure, Mrs. Rogers, sponsor of the bill, said: "It will give the women an opportunity to perform a very fine service, one they indicated by thousands of letters they are willing and anxious to perform. She said it was not planned to bring great numbers of women into the corps immediately, but that they would be called to the colors "as the need arises."

State College Cadets Commissioned —Thirty-four senior cadets of the Massachusetts State College R. O. T. C. at Amherst were commissioned second lieutenants in the Army at the final review and inspection of the Cadet Corps yesterday. Cadet Colonel James W. Gilman, East Pepperell, and Cadet Lieutenant Axel V. Erickson, Northampton, were awarded medals donated by the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution for leadership and military proficiency.

Maine Secretary of State Called—Frank Robie, Maine Secretary of State, was called for Army service yesterday and ordered to report May 17 to the Air Force Technical Training Command, Southern Pines, N. C., with rank of Major.

U. S. S. Strong to Be Launched—The Navy Department has announced that the destroyer Strong will be launched Sunday, May 17, at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. Mrs. Hobart Olson of Milwaukee, Wis., great-grandniece of the late Rear Admiral James Hooker Strong, U. S. N., for whom the destroyer is named, will be the sponsor.

Maine Dam Guarded—The $12,000,000 Central Maine Power Company's Wyman Dam on the Kennebec River, one of the largest hydro-electric projects in the east, was placed under guard yesterday against possible sabotage. Acting under special wartime powers granted by the Legislature, Gov. Sumner Sewall ordered waters in proximity to the dam "closed for the duration of the war." The dam has a power producing capacity of 350,000,000 kilowatt hours annually, more than the combined output of 23 other stations operated by the Power Company, a subsidiary of the New England Public Service Company.

John Moody Gets Honor at B. C.

Four hundred and sixty-two degrees and three honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were presented at the sixty-fifth annual Boston College Commencement exercises this afternoon by William Cardinal O'Connell, dean of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

The honorary degrees went to John Moody, New York financial analyst and principal speaker; John J. Walsh, lawyer and director of the Boston Civilian Defense Committee, and Sister Mary Ignatia McDonald, of the Sisters of Mercy, Manchester, N. H.

White Studio.

West Point '42

These greater Boston boys will graduate from the United States Military Academy on May 29 and will be immediately assigned to active duty with various branches of the military forces. Because of the war the normal graduation leave of Cadets has been cut to four days instead of the usual three months. 1. Allan R. Scullen, Saugus; 2. John M. Anderson, West Acton; 3. Benjamin I. Hill, Waban; 4. Wayne G. McCarthy, Cambridge; 5. Thomas H. Ray, Jr., Wellesley Hills; 6. Elliot C. Cutler, Jr., Brookline; 7. John J. Short, Jamaica Plain; 8. John D. Crowley, Jr., Cambridge; 9. Louis Polcari, Boston.

Added List Of Philippine Losses Issued

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The War Department announced today the names of 107 additional United States soldiers who were killed in action, or who succumbed to wounds in the Philippines.

The casualty list, which included 23 officers and 84 enlisted men, increased to 228 the total of army men reported killed in the defense of the islands. Altogether the War Department has now announced 511 losses since Pearl Harbor, on all fronts.

Officials said one or two additional lists of Philippine casualties, composed of names forwarded by Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright before Corregidor fell, probably would be issued later.

Those recorded today were from 14 states. Their next of kin have been notified. The War Department directed that the list not be published as a whole by newspapers, broadcasters or other agencies.

Casualties from New England and next of kin included:

Massachusetts

Andrews, Henry E. Jr., Mrs. Florence G. Andrews, mother, 747 Washington St., Gloucester.
Burke, Warren J. Mrs. Margaret M. Burke, mother, 53 "B" Street, Lowell.
Colombo, Primo A. Louis M. Colombo, uncle, Somerville.
Duckett, Raymond. Mrs. Alice Duckett, mother, 65 Jamaica St., Lawrence.
Dumais, Gerald. Mrs. Emelia Dumais, mother, Mill Street Blackstone.
Gearin, Raymond Henry. Mrs. Olive E. Gearin, mother, 24 West Street, Lowell.
Pacuska, Alexander. Mrs. Mary Appacy, mother, 34 Boston Street, South Boston.
Robinson, Stephen W. Mrs. Maybelle Thompson, sister, 504 Watertown Street, Newtonville.
Russell, Allen A. Mrs. Lucy Russell, mother, 122 Lake Street, Arlington.
Vaillencourt, Roger A. Mrs. Blandine Vaillencourt, mother, 16 Cloutman St., Salem.
Walsh, Paul E. Mrs. Catherine E. Walsh, mother, 9 Ashford St., Allston.

Maine

Coffin, John L. Jr. John L. Coffin, Sr., father, 370 Lincoln Street, Bangor.
Deschambeau, Joseph J. Mrs. Philomina Deschambeau, mother, 27 State Street, Biddeford.
Fernald, Percy E. H. Lee Fernald, father, Cottage Street, Bangor.

By a Staff Photographer

Emerson Chooses Its May Queen

Emerson College students chose Lois Allard of Swampscott as their May Queen in the annual May Day Exercises at the College today. The Queen was crowned, following an Old English Dance-drama around the traditional May-pole. The students who formed the court for the May Queen were left to right: Joan Henich, Wilda Leslie, Barbara Gallison, Joanne Bishop, Mary White, Bernice Herzog, Frances Crowley, Shirley-Ann Leven.

Kitchens Due For Change In Defense Plan

There is going to be a lot of changes in the woman's kitchen because of this war, declared Foster Dee Snell, chemical engineer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is attending the thirty-fourth semiannual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engnieers at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Those tin cans that used to line stock shelves will be giving place to glass containers in an ever-increasing number, he said. Paring knives, can openers, aluminum and stainless steel cooking dishes will have to last for the duration, even though the knives get worn thin, the can openers get dull, and the dishes worn thin.

"We are working on substitutes for the housewife," Mr. Snell said. "In fact, we have been for several years, but now we reached the fifth and sixth generation of the first substitute."

However, he pointed out, there is much in store for the housewife after the war is over. The thousand and one things which have been developed to carry on the war will be immediately turned over for civilian consumption.

Mr. Snell even went so far as to predict that the age of the steel and iron industry will come to an end after this war.

"We'll be producing so much aluminum and magnesium that thousands of articles that used to be made of steel and iron will be made of aluminum," he said.

Washing machines, refrigerators, stoves and even prefabricated houses will be made of aluminum.

Another change which the motorists will see shortly, he added, will be glass containers for lubricating oil.

"No more tin cans for oil for the duration," Mr. Snell said.

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Soft, double-ply tissue, 900 sheets to a roll, in white and limited quantities in pastel colors. Order by Mail or Call HUBbard 2700 'til 10 P. M.
NOTIONS — STREET FLOOR — MAIN STORE

40-Mile Pace Bus Timetables

The State Public Utilities Commission today ordered Massachusetts bus companies to readjust their schedules so that intrastate buses may conform to the maximum speed of 40 miles an hour established under a war order issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

This order followed previous instructions to the companies that if any bus driver is found operating over 40 miles an hour the State Department of Public Utilities would revoke the bus driver's license immediately.

The latest order was issued after the Utilities Department found that not all bus companies had readjusted their schedules. The Commission, headed by Carroll L. Meins, directed the companies to report to the Department their amended schedules.

Dr. Hart Elected Bishop-Coadjutor Of Pennsylvania

The Rev. Dr. Oliver James Hart, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, was elected yesterday Bishop-Coadjutor of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Protestant Episcopal Church, and will become Bishop of Pennsylvania on Nov. 1, 1943. The Rt. Rev. Francis M. Taitt will retire on that date.

Dr. Hart, at present on duty as an Army Chaplain at Fort Dix, N. J., with the rank of captain, has three times turned down a Bishop's See. He has declined election as Bishop of Tennessee, Central New York and Delaware. Dr. Hart has not announced his decision on his present election but Diocesan officials feel that in this instance he will accept the post.

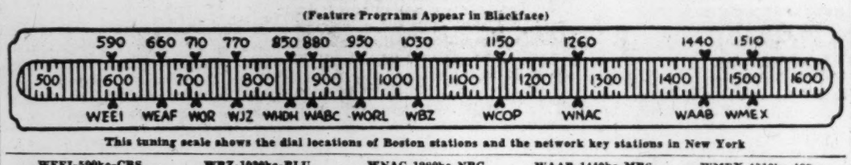
A native of York, S. C., Dr. Hart has served rectorships in Macon, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and in Washington. For six years he was Rector of St. John's Parish across the park from the White House. He served in the last war as a Chaplain in the American Expeditionary Force, and in the American Legion. Dr. Hart succeeded the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving as Rector of Trinity Church on Oct. 1, 1940.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.55mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news broadcast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum: sk...	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves - Cubs	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	H. Marble, news ..	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	baseball game	recordings .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	"Two Men and a Girl"....	Pepper Young's Family..	Boston Braves - Cubs	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	"United We Stand"	Network program	"Right to Happiness"..	baseball game	recordings .....
4:00	Network talk	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Braves - Cubs	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial	baseball game	recordings .....
4:30	Stage interview ..	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Braves - Cubs	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; News .	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	recordings .....
5:00	Musical Camera ...	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee ..	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Musical Camera ..	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	recordings .....
5:30	Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories	The Drama Shop.....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment	"Captain Midnight" ...	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Rouudup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier ....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	March to Victory .....
7:15	G. Miller's Orch...	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World....	The Johnson Family....	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	"That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve.	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra .
7:45	Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve.	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Baritone and organ	Joe Neville's Orchestra .
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Bizing Up the News" ..	Jose Dominguez' Orch..
8:15	chestra; chorus ...	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Irish Music .....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listeners' Theater: "The	"About Today": WMEX
8:45	Hersholt; News ...	night": dramatic sketch	House": orchestra. ...	Speeders"	Drama Shop .....
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News ..	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings ....
9:30	Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines ...	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Pass in Review": Army	Classical Album .....
9:45	comedy; music	"Meet the Band.....	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Vera Barton, songs	"Three Thirds of the	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News..	News reports .....
10:15	Moments in Music:	Nation": drama	Musical Knowledge	Network speaker	Local sports .....
10:30	'Tristan and Isolde'	Treasury Star Parade..	Kay Kyser's College of	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Local sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Musical Knowledge	Talk; "Our Morale" ...	Local sports .....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch....	Local sports .....
11:15	Weather; Music ..	"Music You Want"....	Local news; Songs.....	Griff Williams' Orch....	Local sports .....
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"....	Reradiocast talk	"Tune Up, America":	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music: recordings	"Music You Want"	Reradiocast talk	interviews; music	Day's End; News .....

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Quiz; music; news.	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00	News of the World.	World News Roundup...	News Service	"Eight Bells": music ..	News report .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ...	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	program; News ..	Toast; popular music.	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy Songs .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recorded music....	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies...
9:15	"Scarlet Letter" ..	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	Scandinavian Melodies...
9:30	"Chasing Blues" ..	Breakfast Club	Singing Strings	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live" ..	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	"Musical Millwheel" ..	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard.	Studio apeaker .....
10:15	American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk..	"Bouquet": music	"Help Mate": drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Chaplain Jim"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Voice of the Poultryman	Popular vocalists ....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	"Second Husband": sk...	"The Bartons": sketch.	"Hawaiian Echoes"	"Fashion Time" .....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife"....	"Road of Life": sketch ..	Colonial Network Orch..	Vinton's Ensemble ....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News....	Sport comment .....
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Eleanor Early, Talk....	Defense; Agriculture ...	Sports; Town Crier ....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: Washington News	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News" ....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Mildred Carlson, Talk..	News Service	John B. Hughes, News...	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Navy "E" Award	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Talk; Dixieland Band...	"Words and Music.....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	Navy Recriuting Talk..	Concert Melodies .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Contrasts in Melody....	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	School of the Air	Ruth Gervais, songs....
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	baseball game	recordings .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	Jobs for Victory ..	'15 Minutes from B'dway'	"Right to Happiness"..	baseball game	recordings .....
4:00	Olga Coelho, songs.	Club Matinee: variety...	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Studio Speaker ...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	baseball game	recordings .....
4:30	Joey Kearn's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	recordings .....
5:00	Musical Camera:	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee...	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	recordings .....
5:30	Songs; J. Wesley...	"Four of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong": sk....	The Drama Shop.....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment	'Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier ....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, News...	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	March to Victory .....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family"..	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	'Maudie's Diary"...	Al Pearce's Gang.....	'Confidentially Yours'.	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45	dramatic sketch ..	Al Pearce's Gang.....	'Melodic Moods'	'Inside of Sports'....	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera	Jose Dominguez' Orch...
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Brice; guests; orchestra	Festival: D. Moore's	"Songs of the Range"...
8:30	'Powerhouse': Ray	"Sur Les Boulevards"...	The Aldrich Family;	"The Devil and Daniel	Phil Regan, songs.....
8:45	Scott; Elmer Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	Webster"; orchestra ..	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"How Can the Amer-	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records ..
9:30	"Big Town"; drama	icas Best Safeguard	Borge; orchestra; G.	"Americans at Play":	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Big Town"; drama	Their Future?"	Tierney; H. Marshall..	Ramparts"; music	Classical Album .....
10:00	"First Line": de-	"Bats in the Belfry"....	Rudy Vallee; John Bar-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News report .....
10:15	fense program ...	"Bats in the Belfry"....	rymore; Jean Davis ...	Grift Williams' Orch....	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	J. Wayne, songs....	Morgan Beatty, News...	"Easy Terms for Cupid":	Frank Blair, talk.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.	drama	Ted Weemes' Orchestra.	Johnny Long's Orch....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; music	Music You Want.....	Local news; Songs.....	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want.....	"Music in the Moon-	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music: records ...	Music You Want.....	light": orch.; vocalists.	Hal McIntyre's Orch....	Day's End; News.....

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—15 Minutes from Broadway.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Soloist; Violinist, Novachord.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; "Just a Memory."
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Marr, Organist.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9kc)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-Cubs game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Recorded address.
7:00 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Voice and Organ.
8:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, news.
8:15 p. m.—Joseph Sudy's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listeners Theater."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Program from Melbourne.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; variety.
10:00 p. m.—Symphonietta.
10:15 p. m.—Network speaker.
10:30 p. m.—Joseph Sudy's Orch.
10:45 p. m.—Talk, "Our Morale."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 14
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak" (Spanish).

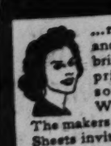
WBSO, 11.87 (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
6:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—Latest News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Khaki Scrap Book." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; OSD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Opera: "Madame Butterfly." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

BE AN EARLY BIRD!
Start listening to
ELEANOR EARLY



...newspaperwoman and columnist, who brings you news of priorities and personalities, from Washington, D. C.
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Sale! OVER $100,000 WORTH OF DIAMOND JEWELRY
SAMPLE DIAMOND WATCHES, SOLITAIRES
ONE-OF-A-KIND FANCY RINGS, BROOCHES
DIAMOND WEDDING RINGS, BRACELETS
AT SAVINGS OF 1/4 TO 1/3
BECAUSE we obtained several sample lines at special prices from manufacturers who are converting their plants for war work!
BECAUSE we made fortunate purchases of close-outs in anticipation of this event!
BECAUSE we include our usual famous May Diamond Specials!
A TRIPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO SAVE!
Buy now for graduation gifts, for wedding gifts, for Yourself! Select from these and many other unadvertised values! In some cases sketches are enlarged to show detail. And note that ALL prices include the Federal Tax.
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THE DIAMOND JEWELRY SALON—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

34.75
7 diamonds, 14 kt. gold-filled case. 17 jewel movement.
65.00
6 diamonds, 14 kt. white gold case. 17 Jewel movement.
595.00
3-Carat diamond, 2 smaller diamonds in platinum.
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8 diamonds, 6 garnets 14 kt. pink gold. 17 Jewel movement.
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16 diamonds, 12 round 4 fancy-cut in platinum.
395.00
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Alien Laborers in Reich Stir Home Front

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every seventh man in a German factory is a foreigner. In agriculture only two out of three laborers are Germans. Altogether there are almost 5,000,000 foreigners employed in Germany—about one fifth of the entire working population.

The Nazis are neither willing nor able to grant those foreigners the same rights and wages as their co-nationals. They have divided the labor force into three basic groups and have issued different sets of regulations for each.

The most favorable code applies to German workers, the second best to the citizens of "friendly nations"—such as Italy and Hungary—and of the western European countries, while the most restrictive rules apply to the "labor slaves" of Eastern and Southeastern Europe—the Poles, Ukrainians, Serbs, Slovenes, and Croats. The Jews, irrespective of their nationality, form still another group which is distinguished by the fact that they have virtually no rights at all and are left at the mercy of their employers.

Wages of "preferred" foreigners range from $8 to $10 a week. About 75 cents a day is deducted from that sum for board. That leaves the workers with a weekly net cash income of from $2.75 to $4.75 which more often than not, they are unable to spend.

They cannot buy food, for their ration cards are taken over by the factory management. The same situation applies to clothing, and there is hardly any other article obtainable in the free market. As a rule the workers send their savings home. That is exactly what the Nazis want them to do. They figure that those regular remittances will make a good impression abroad and will finally induce more Belgians, French, or Dutch workers to seek employment in Germany.

Better Fare for Germans

The foreigner's food rations are below German allowances. In the two most important items, bread and fats, the difference is 11 and 7 per cent respectively. At least, that was the situation at the beginning of this year. Since then new restrictions have been imposed upon the Germans and it can be assumed that the relation between the two diets changed to the disadvantage of the alien workers.

Whenever possible the Nazis house their slave laborers collectively and in the immediate neighborhood of their places of employment. Supervision is easier in that way and the overburdening of transportation facilities is avoided. As a result, large numbers of foreign workers are living right in the danger zones—the Ruhr Valley and the industrial regions of Western and Northern Germany—where they are exposed to RAF attacks. During the first four months of this year, it is estimated that some 6,000 conscripted foreign laborers were fatally injured in bombing raids.

Workers in the third group, Poles, Serbs and other eastern and southeastern Europeans, are apparently given the same wages as their more fortunate comrades. However, they are subject to deduction of a "social tax" of 15 per cent and are punished by still further cuts if their output does not reach the level of a German worker's performance.

Heavy Load on Poles

Article 9 of the regulations concerning Polish labor states that Polish employees shall be paid, in principle, only the lowest local rate customary for their age and occupation.

For days of enforced idleness—owing to repair work, lack of raw material, and similar events—no payment may be made to Poles. They do not get paid if they are ill, and even in the case of accidents it is optional with the employer whether wages will be paid.

Employers are encouraged to make Poles work on official holidays, yet there is no special rate to be paid for either holidays or overtime work. Regulations for the protection of younger workers—limitation of working hours, and so on—do not apply to the Poles, Serbs, and other members of the third group.

Strictures Upon Jews

Jews are under compulsion to take work under any conditions the employer may choose to fix. They are to be engaged primarily for manual and unskilled labor and are to be kept separated from non-Jewish workers. They have no claim to agreed wages, to overtime pay, special bonuses, or any social assistance. Factory inspectors are authorized to suspend labor protection regulations where Jewish workers are concerned, provided the safety of other workers is not thereby prejudiced.

The Nazis had a good reason in the beginning for differentiating between German and alien laborers: They wanted the Germans to feel superior. This was a cheap way of paying the Germans for the privations they have had to endure.

However, that policy has had another result for which the Nazis did not bargain. The employers, although they are pleased with the cheap and more or less unprotected "imported" labor, dislike the differentiation. They are seeking by all possible means to reduce the German workers, too, to the level of the foreigners.

The process is a slow one, but it is already well under way, and the German workers are getting more and more alarmed about the trend of that development.

Workers Kept on Move

There is another point where Nazi labor policy is threatened with wreckage. The Nazis require not only the man power of the conquered countries, but they need also their industrial facilities. Yet the methods which they applied, although they overcame shortages of labor in Germany, produced shortages elsewhere. This compels the Nazis to keep a vast force constantly on the move.

Some 45,000 specialized Dutch workers had to be sent to France, to help in the construction of defense positions in Northern France. Czech workers had to be repatriated because several Bohemian factories of vital importance were on the verge of closing owing to a lack of skilled laborers.

A considerable number of Ukrainian prisoners of war who were engaged in road building in Germany had to be sent home—at least temporarily——for the agricultural work in that region had almost come to a standstill. And so the modern "migration of people" goes on, stopping a gap in one place, but simultaneously causing shortages and troubles in some other place.

'Slave Labor'

The sorry plight of "slave labor" in Germany and the threat it offers to the German home front are discussed in the following study of conditions inside the Reich at the present time; the sixth in a series.

Four Courses Open to Japan

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Far East

Four possible lines of attack are open to the Japanese following the conquest of most of Burma. They are indicated by black lines. Numbers of Japanese troops at each of the strategic points, as shown above, are based on estimates of a Chinese general who has many facilities for knowing Japanese dispositions accurately.

Load Put On China by Allied War on Japan

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

China's military leaders today face the surprising fact that the longed-for entrance of Great Britain and the United States into war with Japan has been instrumental in considerably worsening her position—at least from a superficial point of view.

This may not be true in the end, for the United Nations expect to restore China's territories through eventual triumph over Japan. But now China is confronted with a most damaging series of disasters to her main remaining lifeline, the so-called "Burma Road." There seems good reason to fear also that on other fronts which have recently been more or less dormant—in China itself—the Japanese intend to strike fresh blows aimed at the final conquest of China.

Since mid-1937, China has held out. Chinese leaders insist that there is nothing in the present situation to cause any fear that China will not continue to hold out. Even the Burma route is not completely out of commission, as is thought by many who are not familiar with the geographic position—but first its outlet to the sea (Rangoon) went, and now Japan has penetrated to the inland railhead at Lashio where the famous truck highway begins.

Quite likely much treasure stored at the latter point was lost before it could be moved up the road. It is true that alternative routes from India will tap in higher and higher on the road, as necessity dictates, but all this adds new difficulties to transport while at the same time the fundamental military position grows progressively worse.

Series of Closures

It would be a mistake to paint too black a picture, but the defeats in Burma of combined British and Chinese forces cannot but have cast much gloom over Chungking. Yet there have been other closures of supply routes—first the Yangtze, then the outlet of the Canton-Hankow railway, followed at various times by the French railway from Indo-China, the roads stemming from the Hong Kong area, and with Russia's own needs affecting the supply of Soviet goods through Lanchow and Sian—and China's resistance has never wavered.

On the contrary, China's doggedness has always found new ways to deal with these troubles and now there are new Allies with such new aids as big freight-planes to reckon on.

Glancing eastward across China to the other side of the military front, we find large areas of Japanese occupation which do not now represent scenes of any constant aggressive military activity by either belligerent.

The Chinese National Government controls the great majority of the country usually considered to be under Japanese occupation, and there is constant fighting all through the occupied territory between the Japanese—and their puppet adherents—and Chinese Government or guerrilla forces. As a rule, there are no very clearly defined lines, but usually a sort of no man's land often extending to a depth of 50 miles or so. Often key cities—Changsha, now again in Chinese hands, is an example—change controls repeatedly.

Chinese Raids Effective

Within the last few days Chungking has reported fighting of a local nature in western Hupeh, North Kiangsi, and eastern Chekiang. It is stated that in western Hupeh the Chinese ambushed several Japanese detachments, with heavy Nipponese losses. A Japanese attempt in eastern Chekiang to cross the Kangchung River was said by the Chinese to have been held in check.

Japanese positions and lines of communication in North Kiangsi have been constantly menaced by Chinese raids. Mutinies of puppet Chinese forces are being constantly reported, of late particularly in the northern Kiangsi area, and often these cost the Japanese large quantities of arms and other supplies.

The Japanese use their aircraft for both bombing and intelligence work, making it extremely difficult for the Chinese to move large numbers of troops without being detected, while the Chinese have no corresponding means of surveillance, although they are much helped by "grapevine" tidings brought to them quietly by the Chinese peasants.

The bombing season at Chungking is again at hand as the heavy mists of winter lift from around the scarred peninsula-city lying where the Kialing River flows into the Yangtze. Further punishment by Nipponese planes is anticipated. But rock tunnels will now accommodate around 300,000 persons and Chungking has long since shown that no surrender may be expected.

Shortage of Supplies Feared

China's chief anxiety seems to lie in a fear that her United Nations allies may underestimate the importance of giving her all possible support, and that she may be cut short of supplies in order to beat Germany first. China frankly wants her Allies to put their power behind a knockout blow for Japan first, after which she believes a concentration of forces could be brought against Germany.

If a Russo-Japanese conflict is inevitable, it will naturally be of the greatest importance to the Allied cause that China be still active in the combination against the Japanese.

In any case, China is doing yeoman service for the Allied cause if only by keeping from half a million to a million Japanese troops immobilized in China.

Place for Air Bases

There is one way in which it is important to keep a Chinese Government actively in the field against Japan, and that is with respect to use of China territory as base for aerial attacks on Japan. To do this Lieutenant General Stilwell and his associates need all the things which the National Government can give in order that many fields may be secretly established. This is a complicated job.

The Burma route has suffered serious injury, China's ill-supplied armies find it hard to oppose determined mechanized onslaught along any given line, yet China does fight on and apparently will fight on indefinitely.

The Japanese have the machines—but the Chinese have centuries of experience and a capacity for infinite invention.

Among the most spectacular expedients now being used to counter the recent loss of Lashio, railhead of the Burma railway and beginning of the so-called Chinese "Burma Road" into Yunnan Province, is the return to pack animal transport employing even the elephant from India, together with tiny trotting donkeys, picturesque Tibetan yaks, and horses.

It is reported that three new routes out of India into China have been developed. More accurately, these are routes fallen into disuse but now brought back into service.

Transport by Elephant

Until completion of the new Assam road from India, truck transport must necessarily lessen in importance except for bringing accumulated stores up the remaining part of the Burma Road, and for handling such important routes as those between Kunming and Chungking, and Chungking and Chengtu.

An elephant, it is estimated, can carry one ton of material between 15 and 20 miles a day—the equivalent of what might be done by 12 horses, or 25 men, and probably covering country which nothing motorized save perhaps a caterpillar tractor would be able to cope with.

While the Chinese do not have elephants in their regular service, it is expected that several hundred will become available from India through release of creatures which have been used in road construction in the northwestern part of the country. Of course elephants require special care and they are hearty eaters, but these animals have their native keepers always traveling with them, and they will be used in territory where nature is prodigal with jungle vegetation to be had without cost—which is more than can be said of gasoline.

Chinese military authorities are also commandeering several thousand Yunnan donkeys and pack animals. At the same time, the National Government has sent out three Chinese survey parties to inspect the three routes and judge their suitability from a variety of viewpoints.

The southernmost is the shortest, but it is also the most exposed to hostile Japanese action, particularly from the air. The one farthest north goes through high mountains with few inhabitants in the regions where India, Burma, and Yunnan boundaries lie adjacent or close together, and it is about 450 miles long. The middle route is less hilly and about 400 miles in length.

Relay System Used

Last year, when 128,417 tons of goods were carried over a network of stage transportation routes out of Chungking, the system utilized 300,000 men and women, 65,000 pack animals, 60,000 carts, and 20,000 river junks propelled by sail and pulled by ropes from the bank.

The ancient relay system is called "yi yuin," and even in portions of China where modern transportation was most prevalent, it has always kept its corps of professional workers who handled all sorts of carriage away from the beaten track.

While the elephants plod over jungle trails from India below, modern transport planes from America already are carrying many tons of freight needed at Chungking and elsewhere.

Twin-engined 21-passenger transport ships are having their seats ripped out in order that cargo may be carried until such time as China can get her share of the new big four-engined aircraft now being constructed in the United States for freight transport to help the war effort of all the United Nations. And there is every indication that the employment of such planes will increasingly take over the job of carrying even such heavy objects as "jeeps," artillery, and small tanks, to say nothing of ammunition, concentrated food supplies and other wartime necessities.

Most of what has been described is temporary and for wartime primarily. Yet in both the old (such as use of pack animals over ancient trails) and the new (such as use of freight planes) there are seeds of probably more or less permanent future practice. It is all a question of economic justification after the war is ended. Some goods are so valuable that it pays to ship them by the fastest possible means. Others can go slower and cheaper, and there is a chance of developing new and lasting markets for products now little exchanged, if means of getting them from producer to consumer are found.

Hungary Becomes 'Province' Of Germany Under Gestapo

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hungary has increased its territory by 34,375 square miles, thanks to the Nazis, yet the national flag in Budapest still stands at half mast.

The fact that Rumania retains part of the Transylvania which it was compelled to disgorge by the Nazi chief at the Vienna conference in August, 1930, has been the cause of almost weekly student demonstrations shouting: "Down with Bucharest." The Budapest Government moreover has shown no disposition to curb these demonstrations, rather does it encourage them.

This political question that has again become acute has little to do with the Hungarian people. It concerns mainly the feudal landlords. The Nazis are using the conflict between Rumania and Hungary for their own purposes.

It is said that when Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Field Marshal Wilhelm von Keitel were in Budapest, they promised Hungary the whole of the Transylvanian country if Hungary should send additional divisions for Germany's fight against Russia.

Should Hungary, however, refrain from sending its army to the Russian front, then the part of Transylvania that Hungary had already received from Rumania would be restored to the latter.

The same is said to have been told to the Rumanian Government.

Both for Same Price

Hungary, as well as Rumania, appear to have sent their troops to the Russian front—both for the same price.

The new Hungarian Premier, Nicholas Kallay, who is known as a liberal although he is a member of one of Hungary's oldest noble families, told the German Government that the war against Russia was highly unpopular in Hungary.

However he promised to send three further divisions to the Russian front. The German Government succeeded also in obtaining an additional 200,000 men for the Balkans — especially to Yugoslavia—as occupying forces, thus releasing German and Italian troops. Furthermore, the Hungarian Government pledged to carry out more severe food rationing and to increase Hungary's food export to Germany by one third for the year 1942.

In order to insure realization of this agreement, no fewer than 780 officers of the German Economics Ministry and other Nazi institutions were sent to Hungary to supervise the entire economic life of the Hungarian people. The leading positions in Hungarian banks, industrial and railroads enterprises were taken over by German officials.

Masters of Hungary

Those men are in reality the masters of Hungary. The peasants were ordered to deliver their crops to the Germans. In Hungary—a country of agricultural surplus production—a severe food shortage prevails.

Against the will of Premier Kallay, a Gestapo chief is trying to make the Hungarian anti-Jewish laws a part of Hungary's national policy. His helpers are the Hungarian Nazis, whose leader is today Bela Imredy, the former Prime Minister, and the German minority in Hungary, which has a dominant position.

The 900,000 Jews in Hungary are today in despair. In the last two years, Hungary's borders have been extended to envelop 155,000 Jews in Sub-Carpathia and in areas annexed from Slovakia, 180,000 Translyvanian Jews annexed from Rumania, and 20,000 Jews in the territory taken from Yugoslavia.

All are today subject to Hungary's Nuremberg Laws, sharply limiting Jewish participation in industry, agriculture, professions. Tens of thousands have lost their means of livelihood through this legislation, which is being applied more and more stringently as Gestapo agents are taking over one Ministry or official institution after another.

Refugee Situation

Most serious is the situation of about 7,800 German and Polish refugees. Many of them have already been sent to concentration camps in Poland. Naturalized Hungarian Jews, numbering about 18,000, are stated to have been taken from their homes and thrust over the Galician border into Polish concentration camps. The number of casualties during the deportations is estimated at 9,000.

Internment camps and forced labor camps exist in Hungary for Jews and politically undesirable elements. Those in this category who are still at liberty suffer in other ways. Although a general lack of food affects all classes of people, Jews, Yugoslavs, Rumanians, and other national minorities are given shorter rations and are not permitted to buy certain foods at all.

The poverty of the people living in the mountains of Sub-Carpathia is almost legendary. A pair of shoes is an occasion for rejoicing. In no other European country, except Spain, exists such a discrepancy between feudal landowners and the millions of peasants to whom land ownership is denied.

Unrest Grows

Unrest is growing from day to day also among the workers. Strikes and "accidents," most of them railroad "accidents," occur in Hungary. There are furthermore members of the old, aristocratic Hungarian families who dislike the present Hungarian foreign course.

Hungary's unhappy situation is the heritage of the last 25 years. Democracy in postwar Hungary lasted only five months. Since Aug. 6, 1919, Hungary—its first postwar experiment was communistic—has submitted to a semi-fascistic regime. Although disguised as a parliamentary monarchy, Hungary has neither a monarch nor parliamentary liberties. When Hitler summoned his Nazis to the Party congress at Nuremberg for the first time as Reichschancellor, only one foreign Prime Minister attended: Hungary's General Gömbös. Admiral Horthy was the first head of a foreign State to visit Hitler at his seat in Obersalzburg.

Hungary was the first State in Europe to initiate the Nuremberg racial law of 1935. Hungary sent its army against Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Russia.

Hungary received its "lost" territory from Germany as a present and lost at the same time its own freedom and independence. Today Hungary is only a German Province, administered by the Gestapo and German "experts."

American Ensign Saved the Quezons

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 13 (AP) — Ensign George E. Cox saved the Philippines President Manuel Quezon and his family during a torpedo boat trip through the South Pacific, it was disclosed today upon his arrival here for a civic dinner in his honor.

The young hero of torpedo boat attacks on Japanese ships in Subic Bay was reluctant to discuss his exploits, brushing them aside as "merely in line of duty."

But a Philippine Government citation for a Distinguished Conduct Star disclosed that, during the escape of the Quezons from the island in a PT boat, two tropedoes shook loose in their tubes due to the rough passage.

Ensign Cox left his post behind the wheel and assisted in the release of the torpedoes, the mechanisms of which had been set into action. This act, the citation reads, "saved the persons on board the motor torpedo boat from death."

Rationing of Coal Put Off in England

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Under pressure of persistent criticism, the Government has decided to postpone putting into operation the coal rationing scheme which was to have taken effect June 1. The War Cabinet is to review the whole problem of fuel supply.

Some critics of the fuel rationing scheme have proposed that the Government attempt to reorganize the coal industry to try to increase production before attempting the complicated rationing plan

Long-Timer, in This Case, Speeds 'Young' Industry

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 13 (AP)—Airplane building may be a young man's game but R. E. Weber, a long-time machinist at the Douglas Aircraft Corporation plant, came up with an idea by which an eight-hour, hand-work process of making dies for tools was cut to a few minutes.

Mr. Weber was given $100 in war bonds by the company for the best idea of the month.

Rescue Is Politely Refused

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP) — Survivors of a medium-sized Norwegian ship related in an interview released today by the Third Naval District how they politely refused rescue from a small merchant vessel because it had lifeboat facilities only for its own crew.

Capt. Finn Rusti of the ship sunk by a submarine in the Atlantic April 11 said the small ship sighted their boats the next day.

"I felt it would endanger the lives of those on board this small vessel if we 36 men had gone aboard," Captain Rusti said. "She had only two lifeboats, only enough for her own men and there is always the chance of lifeboats being smashed in an attack. But we needed a chart and some water so I took those in our boats and we went on our way.

"I talked it over with my men and offered to let any of the men go who wanted to. But not a single man left our boats."

The captain and 35 members of his crew were finally rescued after eight days in their lifeboats. Their wireless operator remained on board the ship to send appeals for help until the submarine which attacked them opened fire with its deck guns. Then he jumped overboard and was picked up by the boats.

On the seventh day out, Captain Rusti said, a plane dropped a note in a cylinder asking if immediate help were required but the sailors waved the plane on. Late that night they were rescued by an American naval vessel and landed at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Captain Rusti said he hoped to fly out to see his wife at Laguna Beach, Calif., before going back to sea.

California Device Discloses Road Perils While Measuring Speed of Passing Cars

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 13 (AP)—Somewhere along a section of California's 14,000-mile State highway system, engineers mounted a lethal-looking instrument on the roadside today in a facts offensive against the problem of speed.

The instrument is an electronic speed timer that can tell motorists whether they really are keeping it under 40, and can tell road builders a great deal more. From the sensitive photo-electric eyes, officials expect factual answers to such questions as:

How fast will traffic "take" a particular road, safely? Is this highway curve too sharp? Or is that grade too steep? and what about the vision ahead?

W. M. Rieth, a State traffic engineer, said the device was designed to anticipate traffic conditions which too often are made known in the wreckage of a car. The timer is a relatively simple affair, portable and easy to conceal, which not only clocks the speed of passing cars but tallies them as well.

The equipment consists chiefly of a pair of photo-cell receiver cylinders that look like machine guns; a 6-volt storage battery, an amplifier unit, and a meter. The heaviest piece weighs 50 pounds. Mr. Rieth said the apparatus can be assembled in five minutes by anyone who can hook up a radio.

When a car passes the timer, the photo-electric beams pick up the light waves and "measures" them for a distance of 17 6-10 inches, from one receiver unit to the other. The amplifier and meter translate the measurement into miles an hour, and a built-in electric counter records the number of vehicles automatically.

State officials do not intend to use the timer for law-enforcement work. California law prohibits "speed traps." But they see a great need for it in traffic research, especially when the State's 3,000,000 vehicles begin to step on it again after the war.

Destroyer Plants For Halifax Put In Canadian Plan

OTTAWA, May 13 (CP)—Establishment of a permanent destroyer-building industry in Halifax, which would be continued after the war, was announced in the House of Commons by Navy Minister Angus Macdonald.

He said he expected keels would be laid in Halifax next week for two destroyers, the first time construction of warships of that size has ever been undertaken in the dominion.

Mr. Macdonald said the destroyer building industry would be of more value to Halifax than a Naval College which, in peacetime, might have no more than 50 students.

If there is to be a Canadian navy after the war—"and I hope there will be"—destroyers would always be needed and Halifax is a logical place to build them, the Minister said.

Mr. Macdonald said the Navy would not depend for its officers upon the new Naval College. These officers would continue to come as they have been coming from the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve Training Schools at Halifax and Esquimalt.

The Naval College would furnish an opportunity for boys of 16 and 17 who wished to make the Navy or Merchant Marine their career, a long-range training plan which would carry on permanently.

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U. S. Demand On Martinique Laid to U-Boats

BERN, Switzerland, May 13 (AP) — Confused political maneuvers going on in Vichy and Paris were interpreted by some informed quarters as indications that Pierre Laval, Vichy's pro-Axis Chief of Government, has encountered new difficulties for his program of bringing France into full military collaboration with the Axis.

M. Laval continued a lengthy round of conferences at Vichy after his return from Moulins, on the demarcation line, where he talked May 11 with Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's Envoy to Paris, but the expected announcement of important decisions was not forthcoming.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the text of Washington's note to Rear Admiral Georges Robert, Governor of Martinique and other French Caribbean possessions, has not been made known, the American demands, it is assumed, would virtually transform Martinique into an Allied stronghold. It is expected by the French that refusal on Admiral Robert's part to comply would almost certainly result in intervention by the United States Navy.

Washington's decision to settle the problem of Martinique is ascribed in some quarters partly to American distrust of the Laval regime; but the decision is clearly also based on the increased activity of German submarines in the Western Hemisphere.

It is quite possible that U-boats, operating in the Carribbean, have access to some well-hidden bases which supply them with both fuel and food. Secret short-wave transmitters on these islands may well be in touch with these submarines giving them highly valuable information.

But despite many rumors these charges have not yet been conclusively proved; the French islands are carefully watched by United States naval units, and yet they continue to constitute a weak link in the Carribbean chain of defense.

Axis agents, helped by Vichy's duplicity, have been able to work here almost undisturbed.

Robert Sides With Vichy

Admiral Robert belongs to the category of officials who wholeheartedly support the Vichy regime. Persons who have had close personal contact with him report that it is Admiral Robert's ambition to bring the islands completely into line with the regime back home.

All real or alleged sympathizers of General de Gaulle have been rounded up and sent to concentration camps, and in some cases have even been deported to France. Anti-fascist refugees, arriving from France, were interned upon arrival.

Conditions in the camps are said to be extremely unsanitary, and the treatment of internees is said to be very severe.

Vichy's anti-Jewish laws have been applied to the full, nor has Admiral Robert ever made a secret of his strong anti-British bias.

Official statements from Washington, however, indicate that he has so far executed his former agreements with the State Department.

Should the United States occupy the islands, she will probably refrain from using those French naval units which found shelter in the harbor of Fort-de-France, Capital of Martinique. These French units are composed of the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier Béarn, the 8,000-ton cruiser Emile Bertin, and the training ship Jeanne d'Arc.

It is likely, however, that the six tankers and several merchantmen, today stationed at Martinique, will be taken over for Allied use. There has been some anxiety in this country that the planes, stationed on the Béarn, as well as the 100 American planes which France purchased before her defeat, but which never reached their destination, might be used in an attack on American shores.

Today, these planes, however, have become obsolete and fuel on the islands seems strictly limited. All trucks and cars on the islands now operate on gasogen engines. And yet, there remains the possibility of secret fuel reserves.

In occupying Martinique, the United States would come into possession of a significant part of France's gold reserves, for in 1939 some 17,000,000,000 ($400,000,000), or one fifth of France's entire gold stock, was shipped to Martinique; and here it remained, deep in the basements of French fortifications. Should Washington decide to recognize General de Gaulle as the spokesman of France, the Free French could dispose of this important gold reserve as well as of other French reserves now frozen in this country.

It is believed Robert's pro-fascist views are not shared by the majority of the 55,000 inhabitants of these islands. Now it is for purely ideological reasons that the population sympathize with the Allied cause.

Ever since France's defeat, Martinique and the rest of the French possessions in this hemisphere have been totally cut off from the mother country. Trade and commerce have been dislocated, and their main products such as sugar, rum, and bananas can now find a market only in the United States.

Food Supplies Imported

Most of the food supply for the population of these islands has to be imported from this country. An American naval blockade could starve the islands within a few weeks. The people are naturally afraid of being isolated from the Continent and are anxious for an early settlement. They would heartily welcome the first American soldier to set foot on Martinique's soil.

American occupation of the French possessions in the Caribbean would close an important gap in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. The Navy would be in a better position to cope successfully with German submarines who continue their attacks an Allied ships in these waters. The fact that German raiders now operate as far south as the Mexican Gulf goes to show that complete Allied domination of the Caribbean area is of vital importance for the protection of Allied supply lines.

Washington knows that the policy of the "Big Stick" is likely to accelerate a final showdown with the Pétain-Laval regime, and that it might hasten Vichy's surrender to the Axis. At the present time, however, these risks can no longer be avoided. Pierre Laval's appointment to the Premiership is believed to have but one aim: To prepare France's entry into the Axis camp as an active belligerent.

The Allies therefore may be expected to take possession of as many strategic points as possible, points within the French Empire which may otherwise serve as bases for future Axis assaults. The firmer the Allies are, the sooner will the people of France come to realize the consequences of a policy of total collaboration.

American Bulwarks for Australian Allies

The American soldiers wave happily after their arrival at an Australian port as this upper view attests. A warm welcome has been extended everywhere and the American troops seem to fit in well on their new front.

Associated Press

Refueling an American Bomber

Anzac and American soldiers are preparing the Flying Fortress at the airdrome at Alice Springs for a mission against the Japanese. The cans are marked with the insignia of the Royal Australian Air Force. This is one of the first pictures to reach the United States from the interior of Australia since the start of the war of the Pacific.

Nazis Believed to Lack Tanks For Break-Through in Russia

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 13—Soviet military authorities doubt whether the Germans have sufficient superiority in heavy tanks to achieve a break-through on the Southern Front.

It is believed in Moscow that in view of the enormous losses in mechanized equipment suffered by the Germans since the start of the Soviet counteroffensive last winter, the Red Army is now well on the way to parity in heavy tanks.

Soviet authorities say Russia is producing several times as many tanks as it was at the beginning of the war.

Heavy tanks, operating as a team with airplanes, have been the Nazis' main reliance in achieving break-throughs.

Tank Shortage Seen

Some Russian experts believe a shortage of tanks has been responsible for the Nazis' delay in starting the long-awaited spring drive.

[Four contributing factors to the delay in the expected German offensive have been listed by Gen. Wladislaw Anders, Commander in Chief of the Polish armed forces in Russia, according to an Overseas News Agency dispatch from London. They are:

The losses sustained by the German Army in winter operations; the loss of a number of valuable tactical positions; the loss of an immense number of tanks and planes and stocks of war material which couldn't be moved backward through the snow, and the heavy floods and spring thaws which have prevented the movement of supplies from far in the rear.]

Nazi Surprise Weapon

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed in the Russian Capital that the "surprise weapon" used by the Nazis on the Southern Front has been a mortar shell "filled with some poisonous matter." The Russians are convinced that if the Germans resort to full-scale use of chemicals it will be because they regard their position as desperate.

As Russia awaits Hitler's supreme effort to smash his way through the Red Armies, a remarkable sense of calm appears to pervade Moscow. Perhaps the Russians already have lived through so much suspense that their apprehensions have been blunted but the chief reason for the prevailing calmness lies in a conviction that there has been a vital change in the relationships of the contending forces.

Conspicuous German activity has been noted in the construction of fortifications on the borders of eastern Poland. Moscow residents feel sure these precautions are by no means exaggerated and that the Germans have good reason for their misgivings.

'Surprise Weapon'

BERN Switzerland, May 13 (AP) —An explanation of the German Foreign Office, as quoted here by the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, indicated today that Germany's "surprise weapon" in the Kerch offensive probably is a new type shell which detonates with such intensity as to deafen and immobilize persons over a wide area and which generates gas as a by-product.

The Germans have announced that they would not use gas as a weapon of attack, but this version indicated they may consider gas freed in the bursting of high-explosive shells a different matter.

The Foreign Office explanation as quoted by the Swiss paper said "naturally there are poisonous gases which escape when modern explosives are detonated, but that does not mean chemical battle material."

Foreign military experts here concluded that the shells probably were an improved version of those reported to have been used in the Belgian campaign, the effect of which was temporarily to stupefy large numbers of combatants.

British Delivering Wheat for Turkey

NEW YORK (CBS)—The BBC reported that 56,000 tons of wheat have been delivered so far to Turkey, out of the 70,000 tons promised by Britain.

It was reported that "17,000 tons of British wheat are now being unloaded at the Turkish port of Mersin."

British Turn Over Mine Sweepers In Arctic to Russians

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—A group of whalers which the British have used for two years for mine sweeping has arrived at the Soviet supply port of Murmansk for service with the fleet, the Ministry of Information said yesterday.

The whalers were handed over to the Russians at the Arctic port after what one British officer called "a nightmare trip" through ice formations, mist, gales, floating mine fields and bombing attacks.

The officer said that steam hose were useless against the ice formations three and four feet thick on the decks and the wheelhouse of his ship.

"Finally we had to abandon our course to turn and run before the wind so that all hands could get to work with pickaxes and hack the ice away," he added, "we cleared 40 tons in an hour. It was as hard as concrete."

No Sugar for Betty B.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 13 (AP)—The "third member" of Mrs. Rolland Billeter's family will have to do without her customary daily two and one-half lumps of sugar under Uncle Sam's rationing system.

The rationing registrar pondered this description on the application for "Betty B."—Height, 8 feet; age, 14 years; weight, 1,200 pounds. When Betty was identified as Mrs. Billeter's riding horse the application was smilingly rejected.

Buying Rush in Australia Empties Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 13—Australia is facing the still unsolved problem of inordinate spending which has followed transference to the pockets of the people a large proportion of the millions spent by the Government.

It is regarded as selfish spending for which it is hard to find an excuse.

It is true that increases in taxation have had some effect, but it is considered that the plan of allowing needless spending to continue until it reaches a stage at which every individual is forced to hand over to the nation all except an amount required to meet his legitimate commitments and keep him in bare necessities is not the real remedy.

High as taxation is it has a long way to go before it reaches that stage.

Swarm of Buyers

Last week the Minister for War Organization of Industry, John Dedman, announced that pending the introduction of ration cards in July, the Government decided that stores, as from Monday last, must reduce the sales of men's, women's, and Children's clothing, blankets, bed and table linen, towels, handkerchiefs, footwear, hats and gloves to 75 per cent of average weekly sales for 1941.

Directly the doors opened Saturday morning thousands of buyers swarmed through departments stripping the counters bare in their effort to get in before the cut was imposed

Similar onslaughts on the shops have been made daily since as buyers attempt to mop up all available supplies. On Monday most of the shops had sold out their clothing quota early in the afternoon and therefore closed three to four hours before their usual hour.

Same Report Everywhere

A buying rush has been reported from every Capital City and every large country town in the Commonwealth. In Sydney one store erected a board at the entrance and as each departmental quota was bought out the fact was announced on the board.

Men bought as heavily as women—when one major men's store reporting that after five hours' trading the five-day quota has been bought up, with the result that the men's wear section remain closed through the week until Saturday morning.

Methods Criticized

On Tuesday all Sydney shops selling clothing and footwear closed at 11 a. m. Pending the issue of ration coupons, many stores probably will limit trading hours, perhaps to three days of selling weekly.

While the conduct of the public has been much criticized, it is pointed out that the method adopted by the Government has been faulty. There was evidence earlier that any hint of coming buying restrictions had stimulated certain groups to buy more.

It is felt that announcement of the rationing should have been withheld until the coupons were ready for issue.

The Government is now being urged to speed up introduction of the ration coupons to insure a more equitable distribution of goods which, if so distributed, will be found ample for the needs of all Australia.

When fuel rationing is introduced it is expected to follow with some modification the British "points" system which limits the number of articles of clothing a civilian may purchase annually, but leaves to the individual the choice of the amount spent on each article.

The 'Points' System

Under this plan each person will get coupons representing 66 points, with the proportion probably restricted to the second half of the year to stagger buying.

The plan will mean that women, for instance, probably will find themselves limited to three or four dresses annually if they are to retain enough coupons for accessories.

Retailers themselves are chief among those urging the Government to introduce coupons at the earliest possible moment. Executives say their staffs cannot long stand up to the concentrated rush experienced in all shops this week.

Return to Mine Jobs Urged in Australia

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, May 13

Prime Minister Curtin called upon groups of striking coal miners oday to return to work tomorrow or face governmental action and said "the Government shall stand or fall by the issue."

If the miners do not go back to the pits, authority will be invoked "to compel them."

Declaring that a majority of the coal miners were loyal in the war crisis, Mr. Curtin addressed his statement to those who joined strikes called, for a variety of reasons, in 10 mines. Seniority and wage disputes figured largely.

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From Refrigerators to Guns: Industry Meets a Challenge

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, May 13—Frigidaire has turned from making ice-cubes to chilling Axis plans for world domination.

What was once the world's leading builder of refrigerating equipment is now 100 per cent on war work and is or will soon be turning out such red-hot war items as 50-caliber machine guns, hydraulic valve equipment for airplanes, propellers, and propeller parts.

Presenting a picture of complete conversion from peacetime to wartime production, the Frigidaire Division of General Motors is now turning out such a mass of essential war material that in December of this year its production rate will be nearly a third higher than the highest monthly rate ever attained in civilian output. Although it is sometimes difficult to make a fair or accurate comparison between war and civilian production, the present estimate is based upon employment and hours of work.

Straight Line Production

Walking through the five floors of Frigidaire's immense new machine-gun plant here in the Dayton area, I was amazed at the extent to which Frigidaire engineers have been able to adapt what they call "Progressive straight line production" methods to the manufacture of both the water-cooled and air-cooled types of 50-caliber machine guns.

Everywhere parts were being bored, polished, reamed, washed, and heat-hardened by machines which handle an armful of pieces at a time. From all sides, a never-ending stream of barrels, triggers, blocks, water-jackets, firing pins and some 200 other items moved steadily toward assembly posts where quick fingered workers pieced them together.

When Frigidaire received its first Government order for machine guns in 1940 it had no available plant, no adaptable machines and the production supervisor had never seen a machine gun. Today it is running 50 per cent ahead of the tough schedule set for it by the United States Army and even a layman can see that the guns are really rolling out.

And More to Come

But since the newspapermen on this "Production for Victory" tour of major defense plants in the eastern half of the country have discovered that today's production is merely something to be surpassed as far as possible in the months to come, we were not surprised to hear that machine-gun output at this, as well as at three other General Motors plants, will continue rising sharply for a long time.

Production doubled between January and April of this year. It did the same between February and May, while June will double March. By next December the present May rate will be doubled, and by next year it is anybody's guess where production will stand.

This, however, does not tell the whole story, although there are 211 distinct parts to the 50-caliber air-cooled, aircraft machine gun, 81 of these are used more than once, making a total of 292. In addition, the Army demands that 118 spare parts accompany each gun, making a grand total of 410 parts for each gun. Fifty of these spares are gun blocks, the most difficult part of the weapon to make.

What is the secret behind mass production of such a high-precision instrument as a machine gun? Frigidaire says it accomplished it in four ways.

1. Arranging the plant so that all pieces come together at the exact moment for speediest assembly.
2. The installation of hundreds of specially-made, many-purpose machines.
3. Simplification of design.
4. The development of machines which are either automatic or which are easy for semi-skilled workers to operate.

The result of the measures has been to boost production, lower costs, conserve vital metals and improve the product.

After machine guns, Frigidaire's big contribution to Herr Hitler's discomfort will be the production of the Hamilton standard propeller and sub-assemblies, or parts, for another firm which has already been in production of four-bladed propellers for about a year.

The Hamilton Standard will be produced at Frigidaire's Long plant nearby, now being converted to the job, while a new plant is being built to handle the machining of propeller parts for the other companies.

Long a bottleneck, propellers are still one of the most difficult defense items to produce. The high quality aluminum alloy must be skillfully ground for at least eight hours and it takes four months intensive training to develop a worker for this job.

Germany did not believe that America would give up its refrigerators in the interest of its ideals. Not only did America do it gladly, but Frigidaire is gettting ready to frost-bite Nazi schemes.

Plane Engines

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—The North American B25 bombing planes which raided Tokyo were "to the best of our knowledge" powered by 14-cylinder Wright "Cyclone" engines produced on mass scale in this area, W. W. Finlay, Division Manager of the huge new airplane motor factory, said yesterday.

He told correspondents on the National Association of Manufacturers "victory for production" tour that "hundreds" of engines were flowing smoothly from the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's plant.

Mr. Finlay's story on motor production, followed a trip through the factory, demonstrated to correspondents the progress made in 23 months of intensive planning. The company manufactures only one engine, the Wright 14-cylinder air-cooled motor, developing 1,700 horsepower for fighters, dive bombers, medium bombers, multi-engined patrol bombers and transport planes.

"With the existing facilities to turn out planes," Mr. Finlay declared, "we can increase production to as high as 50 per cent within three months after we reach our scheduled rate in June. If we were to expand, with the same methods that we are now using production lines, there is no telling where we might end up—provided, of course, we could get the raw material we need."

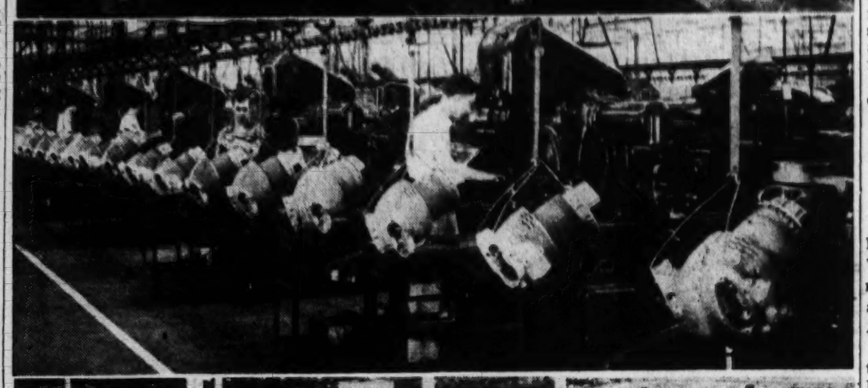
The greatest single factor in the engine factory's success in building motors is the workers' training program to provide adequate man power—and woman power—for the machines that manufacture the parts, Mr. Finlay said. He emphasized that his company was using large numbers of women and that their employment would be increased.

"Women, doing one job on one machine and trained for it previously, have turned out very successfully," he declared. "They are even better for some operations than men."

The biggest bottleneck—a complaint which correspondents have heard many times already—is lack of material for essential plane motor parts. Mr. Finlay specified aluminum and steel forgings and suggested the distinct possibility of an actual steel shortage.

The sprawling plant and its subsidiary buildings are closely guarded. The girl clerk behind the reception desk who handed correspondents their identification tags said wistfully: "I wish I could go with you. I've never seen the plant myself and I've worked here for over a year."

Helping to Turn the Balance of Air Power



Wright Aeronautical Corporation; Associated Press

Airplane Engines Go Into Mass Production

Above: This 154-foot cylinder transfer machine at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's big new plant in Ohio combines 71 different operations and equals the production volume of 39 old type machines. It requires only 10 operators instead of 39 under the old system. This plant is described as the world's first and largest factory for the mass production of aircraft engines. Center: On the conveyor lines. Here cylinders for the Wright Cyclone engines are being moved along a section of the miles and miles of conveyor lines. The army planes that raided Tokyo recently are believed to have been powered by this type of engine. Below: The finished job. Giant transport and swift fighter planes dominate this view of a final assembly line in one of the Curtiss Wright plants.

Air-Minded Prado Watches Plane Building at Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13 (AP)—President Prado of Peru, one of the leading air enthusiasts of the Western Hemisphere, today saw workmen building some of the world's fastest pursuit ships at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation airplane division plants.

As a flier of 25 years and an exponent of air strength, President Prado showed particular interest as he toured the feeder plant where parts are built and then went to the assembly plant where he watched thousands of parts assembled until completed planes emerged.

The President, touring some of the nation's biggest war production plants for the second consecutive day, saw uniformed women war workers for the first time today. He questioned several of them.

President Prado was conducted through the plants by Burdette S. Wright, Curtiss-Wright vice-president.

The Chief Executive, who saw huge tanks, trucks and other Army vehicles built and tested yesterday in Detroit, also inspected an "Aqua Cheetah," amphibian vehicle constructed in Buffalo.

Before leaving for Buffalo Tuesday night, President Prado was guest of the Chrysler Corporation at a dinner and declared "Peru, faithful to her traditions, has responded to Pan-American solidarity in the face of a common danger."

"Dedicated as we are to the task of continental defense," he added, "the evidence which I have seen today at close range of the constructive spirit that inspires this great nation encourages me strongly in the conviction that the victory of those who are fighting on the side of democracy will be decisive and complete.

President Prado and his party will leave for Boston tonight.

At Detroit, President Prado stood in amazement as he saw American production forging the implements of war with precision and speed.

The Chief Executive, following inspection tours of a bomber plant, an aircraft engine factory, a tank arsenal, and a proving ground, declared, "the grandiose spectacle of war production has strengthened my faith in the triumph of the democratic cause."

As the President and his party moved through the various plants in a clatter of industrial sounds—steel presses pounding, riveting machines chattering, and countless machines humming—he saw, during the busy day, over 100,000 intent workmen fashioning and finishing the materials of war.

"My visit to the plants has reaffirmed my faith in the result of the war and I am hoping for victory as soon as possible," he said. "This production is only possible by these great people whose spirit and optimism and capacity for creative work can result only in victory."

Kerch Battle: Prelude to All-Out Nazi Drive?

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—A preliminary position—gaining operation prior to a fresh Nazi offensive is the assessment of military circles here of the German thrust toward the eastern end of the Kerch Peninsula that began on May 8.

And Hitler's delay in renewing his attempt to conquer Russia has led to the anticipation that the Nazi push is likely to be made along the whole 2,000-mile front.

This forecast is based on the very fact that the start has been deferred. For military experts have said that it is wiser to regard this pause as a sign of German confidence and strength, rather than of hesitancy and weakness.

May 15 has long been cited with a mysterious unanimity as the most probable date for the initiation of the new German all-out campaign and the view has been expressed that if it began much before it would amount to a confession by the Nazis that they felt able to start a major effort only in the southern part of Russia where the terrain is first to recover from effects of winter.

Progressively with German delay the weather conditions have become easier further and further north.

In other words, the prospects for an offensive on a maximum scale have been steadily brightening from the German viewpoint—unless, of course, the delay has been forced on the Nazis either by the vigorous Russian winter offensive and the British bombing of supply bases, communication lines, and production centers or by the failure to get active collaboration as fast as expected from Vichy and Japan.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's allusion on Sunday to the lack of evidence about Nazi troop concentrations of a size suggesting the imminent general offensive is taken by many as a hint that the Germans have been forced in winter to mortgage their summer hopes by throwing in reserves that they wanted to conserve for present use. But since then the Nazis have made on the Kerch Peninsula what they claim to be a successful penetration of the Soviet lines. Russian claims have been that they are effectively resisting the enemy in stubborn fighting along a 15-mile front.

Russian spokesmen have urged that a second front should be opened in the west to sap the Nazis' eastward efforts and signs are not lacking to show that the attention of the Nazi High Command has been distracted by the rising menace of British and American air and land strength based on Britain.

The general impression, however, is that Britain and America are unlikely to see their way clear to do this effectively in time to affect the immediate issues and the limit of operational assistance in the near future is expected here to be the intensification of the sustained RAF bombing campaign behind the German lines, the multiplication and magnification of British "combined operation" raids to tie down as many Nazi troops as possible on the West in the same way as the persistent air raids are tieing down a high proportion of Luftwaffe's fighter strength there, and the amplification of essential supplies from Britain and America and allocation of reinforced naval escorts to ensure the safe delivery of this war material.

The last-named task presents an increasingly difficult problem as the accession of sea power to the Axis through Japan's successful achievements raises new threats along all five obvious routes. These routes are north of Norway through the Barents Sea to Murmansk; around the Cape of Good Hope, through the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf, thence overland through Iraq and Persia; from the United States Pacific Coast and then along the trans-Siberian railway; through the Mediterranean and across Syria; and to Archangel, a port northeast of Murmansk with rail connections to Moscow.

Great efforts have been made to increase the capacity for receiving and forwarding supplies in the Persian Gulf areas and railroads, highways, and river services there have been considerably improved.

Against this, however, Nazi submarines operating from Norwegian fjords have multiplied on the northern routes while Japan's entry into the war virtually seals up Vladivostok, the Mediterranean is no longer open for safe convoying as shown by loss of three British destroyers there as announced yesterday, and the long haul around the vast continent of Africa threatens a diminishing margin of security now that the Japanese have broken out from the Pacific.

It can be seen immediately, therefore, that the task of maintaining an unbroken chain of supplies to Russia is a considerable operational responsibility for the British, American, and Russian navies as well as a tax on British and American industry and the diversion of much-wanted material from the use of British and American forces.

Japan's entry into war already has brought short term benefits to Germany in various ways but it is believed in some quarters here that Hitler's Undersecretary of State for Special Missions, Wilhelm Kepplir, has failed in Tokyo to induce the Japanese High Command, whose hands are becoming very full, to synchronize an invasion of Siberia with the start of a fresh Nazi offensive against the Russians.

The Germans have pointed out to the Japanese that Tokyo is vulnerable to an air attack from Vladivostok which is only 700 miles away.

The Japanese see, however, that it would be far more so if they were at war with Russia and they do not lose sight of the fact that the Russian Army manning the Manchukuo frontier is reported by its Commander in Chief to number now well over 1,000,000 fully trained, fully equipped men.

Women's Army Enlistments In U. S. to Begin Shortly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Enlistments will begin shortly for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, new semi-military, non-combatant branch of the United States Army, just authorized by Congress.

"First to be recruited, as soon as the Rogers Bill is signed by the President, will be 20 to 30 officer candidates from each corps area to go to training school for three months, while the Army carefully selects the thousands of non-commissioned WAAC's needed to relieve men as cooks, telephone operators, launderers, secretaries, receptionists, and the like.

Director of the WAAC, to draw a $3,000-a-year salary, will probably be Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, of Houston, Texas, present chief of the Women's Interests section of the War Department. Mrs. Hobby is the wife of William P. Hobby, former Governor of Texas.

Three Months Delay

In an effort to get women to work as soon as possible under strict military discipline, the Army shelved last-minute suggestions that women be given equality with men in rank and compensation. The Navy has laid down equality as a basic principle of its proposed Women's Naval Reserve, which has already been approved by the House. Army officers wondered if the equality offered might not make Navy jobs more attractive to women.

After three months delay, the Army finally succeeded in getting its bill through the Senate yesterday by a 38-to-27 vote. An attempt by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, to restrict women to service within Continental United States was defated.

Under the bill, the WAACs will be limited to 150,000 members between the ages of 21 and 45. Pay will be equal to regular Army pay beginning at $21 a month, plus living expenses at Army posts or in billets.

Finishing touches are now being put on uniform designs by the War Department.

Enlistment Voluntary

First to be called for training will probably be candidates for the Army's Aircraft Warning Service, most of whom will be telephone operators. Many women are already working on these jobs, but on a volunteer basis. Putting them under Army discipline will insure a more efficient interceptor system.

Enlistment in the new corps is entirely voluntary. No compulsion is to be used in getting women to "join up." But if they do volunteer, they agree to go to any part of the world where the Army may find their services necessary.

Hundreds of women served the Army in France in the last war, but on a civilian basis. When they returned home they found they had no claims for pensions or other compensation, granted to many soldiers who never left American shores.

Under the Rogers bill, WAACs will be entitled to protection of the U. S. Compensation Act, which provides compensation slightly lower than that for the Army.

Enlistments will be for one year, but may be extended for the duration of the war plus six months.

Anti-discrimination amendments which Negro organizations attempted to get into the bill at the last minute were defeated on the plea of Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, minority leader who was in charge of the bill. He pointed out that they would necessitate further delay in conference. The War Department has said that the corps will include Negro units, just as the Army does.

'Canned' OPA Speech—With Gestures—May Save Gas but Not Mayor's Temper

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Speaking in his best thespian fashion, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia last night acted out—scornfully—a "canned" speech which he said had been prepared by "some Schlimmel" officially connected with the Government's program to conserve gasoline and rubber.

"Schlimmel," it might be explained, means "simpleton" or "boob," and the Mayor suggested that "if the guy who wrote this speech is getting $1 a year he'll have to pay a surtax for excess profits."

The occasion for the oratorical discourse, prepared by the Office of Price Administration, was a meeting of motor transport men, truck fleet owners, and tire dealers who met with Government officials to discuss gasoline and rubber conservation plans.

"They sent me a speech from Washington," said the Mayor, his voice helpless, naive. "I guess I'll have to read it to you. If I don't read it very well, it's because its the first time in my life I've read a speech some Schlimmel sent me."

"It starts off 'Mr. Chairman,' it says 'emphasis.'" The Mayor accordingly gave it emphasis.

"'As Mayor of'—then a blank—they didn't tell me what city I was Mayor of, 'I want to thank the officials from Washington'—they didn't say what for—this is gonna be good.

"'All of you'—here it says 'wave your hand'"—he waved his hand. "No fooling, I'll give it to you. And then it says 'pause.'"

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American Ship Torpedoed Off African Coast

Continued from Page 1

of the enemy is being continued in the direction of Kerch."

The Nazi communiqué said that in addition to the 40,000 Soviet prisoners—nearly three divisions—the Russians had lost 197 tanks, 598 guns, 260 warplanes and "countless other war material."

Fight on Panhandle:

Latest Moscow dispatches said only that powerful Axis and Soviet armies fought on across the narrow Crimean Panhandle, with the Germans throwing masses of cavalry, tanks, planes, and troops against the Russian defenders.

"During May 12 on the Kerch Peninsula severe battles took place with the enemy," a Soviet communiqué said.

A Vichy radiocast said the Germans, supported by Rumanian troops, opened the offensive on May 8 by landing behind Red Army lines on the Gulf of Feodosiya.

By late Tuesday, the radiocast said, the Axis invaders had knifed across the Kerch bottleneck and reached the village of Ojuspete, on the Gulf of Arabat, 50 miles west of Kerch City.

The Gulf of Arabat is a needle-like inlet from the Sea of Azov, running along the East Coast of the Crimea.

If Axis accounts were true, this action apparently cut off Soviet forces farther west, splitting the Soviet armies in a familiar example of Nazi tactics.

The Germans previously had declared that the Russians were numerically superior and that fresh Red Army divisions were massed at the rear of "a strong and deep defense system" behind a wide antitank trench.

Russian Reserves:

According to this description, the Russians still had considerable strength waiting to meet the German onslaught toward Kerch City itself, which the Russians recaptured in a surprise landing during a snowstorm last Dec. 30.

Soviet dispatches pictured the battle as developing amid furious air attacks on both sides, with low-flying Russian antitank planes, called "stormers," destroying 102 German aircraft and 34 Nazi vehicles in two days.

Moscow dispatches said the German forces in the Crimea were under the command of Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein.

Opposing him was the Army of the Caucasus commanded by Lieut.-Gen. D. T. Kosloff of the trans-Caucasian district, who won personal congratulations from Premier Joseph Stalin when he recaptured the town of Kerch from the Germans.

The Russians said the Germans apparently had three aims in starting a spring offensive on the Kerch Peninsula.

1. To take advantage of the terrain which was the first to dry and was the most favorable for early action.

2. To attempt to clean up the Crimea, which has been a thorn in their sides throughout the winter with Russian garrisons holding out both at Kerch and Sevastopol.

3. To strike toward the Caucasus and its rich oil deposits separated from the Crimea only by the narrow Kerch Strait.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda estimated that German reserves of 10,000,000 tons of oil now must be virtually exhausted. It pointed out that Germany needs 19,000,000 tons of oil annually since starting the war against Russia last June 22 and that only 9,000,000 tons are available.

Aims of Attack:

In reports reaching Zurich from Germany the Kerch offensive was described as an effort to gain more favorable fighting positions to launch the big offensive.

Kerch, next to Leningrad and Moscow, is reported to be the most heavily fortified of Russian positions and is necessary to the Germans if they are to jump off for the Caucasus.

But Berlin mititary spokesmen's remarks left the inference that Germany has abandoned any plan for a concerted drive on all the eastern fronts.

Following the Kerch ofiensive, if it succeeds, a Berlin spokesman declared, "the undertaking on the central portion of the front will be just as important."

Meanwhile, only local actions were reported in other sectors of the Eastern Front. Moscow claimed a Russian division had attacked in an area southwest of Lake Ilmen. On the Far Northen Front, the Army newspaper Red Star declared, the Russians routed a German battalion which had occupied a strategically important hill. The Russians also were reported making some headway in Northern Karelia.

Quezon: Filipinos Fighting to Finish

By the Associated Press

Chicago, May 13

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, said that American and Filipino troops were waging continuous guerrilla warfare against the Japanese and that his people would stand by the United States "regardless of consequences."

"There are no Quislings in the Philippines," he said.

En route to Washington for a conference with President Roosevelt, Mr. Quezon said during a stopover here that guerrilla warfare was being carried on in Northern Luzon, Panay and Cebu.

St. Lawrence

An enemy submarine slipped through the heavy outer coastal defenses of Canada May 11 to torpedo a ship in the inland waterways of the Dominion for the first time in history. It was reported that 87 or 88 survivors of the freighter had reached shore.

Forty-two survivors reached one point, 43 or 44 another, and a woman and child, alone in a lifeboat, drifted ashore at a fishing village, according to available information.

Reports said none was missing but that some of the crew were injured, not seriously.

The first announcement of the attack was made at Ottawa by Navy Minister Angus MacDonald, who withheld the name of the vessel and the locality of the sinking.

In making the distinction that the ship was sunk in the river rather than in the gulf outside, Navy sources said Anticosti Island was considered the division point between them.

The river widens as it approaches Anticosti and the southern channel between that island and Gaspé Peninsula, the larger of the river's two mouths, is about 50 miles across; the norther channel is 25 miles wide.

During the last war, some ships were sunk within sight of the Nova Scotia Coast, but there were no sinkings in the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the river.

The St. Lawrence River is navigable for large ocean vessels between Quebec and the river mouth, 500 miles away.

In order to enter the river, the submarine had to slip past coastal patrols of airplanes and corvettes. But the action was not entirely unexpected. Nearly two months ago Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King voiced a belief that submarines eventually would try to operate in both the gulf and the river.

The Navy Minister added that "any possible future sinkings" in the river or gulf would not be made public because the information might help the enemy.

"It is felt, however, that the Canadian public should be informed of the presence of enemy U-boats in Canadian territorial waters and they are assured that every step is being taken to grapple with the situation," he said.

Madagascar

The radio station at Tananarive, Madagascar Capital still controlled by the Vichy French, was heard today asking the British-controlled station at Diego Suarez, on the island's northern tip, to alter its wavelength for evening radiocasts so as to give better reception in South Madagascar.

The request and its friendly tone were regarded in this British colony as a sign that negotiations to end all Madagascar hostilities were making good progress.

The radio on the near-by French island of Reunion meanwhile resumed violently anti-British broadcasts.

Junkers Downed

Thirteen Junkers 52s, German troop-carrying planes, and two of their Messerschmitt escorts were shot down Tuesday into the sea off North Africa, the RAF in Cairo announced today. Still others may have been destroyed, a British communiqué said, with only one British plane lost.

There was no word whether the German planes were carrying troops or where they were bound when the RAF intercepted them. Junkers 52, carrying a score or more troops, has been used in all the German invasion campaigns to date, both for parachutists and for the transport of regular infantrymen to hot spots.

In addition to the fight off North Africa, the RAF reported destruction of four Messerschmitts over Malta on the afternoon of May 11 and the next morning, and of a Heinkel 111 over the Eastern Mediterranean May 11. Two British fighters were listed as missing.

Burma

The reinforced Japanese are striking northeastward in China's Yunnan Province toward Paoshan, 100 miles by air from the Burma border and 180 miles as the Burma Road winds, the Chinese reported today.

Dispatches from Chungking said the Japanese were moving up from Lungling—80 miles by road inside China—in an apparent attempt to strike at Paoshan from the west in an encirclement maneuver.

Only Tuesday night the Chinese had announced that the Japanese were pushed back from Lungling, the main forces being hurled clear back to the border, but that a new advance had begun with the arrival of reinforcements for the invaders.

In Burma itself, a strong Chinese force was reported engaging Japanese units south of Myitkyina, northern terminus of the Rangoon Railway.

Japanese radiocasts claimed that dynamiting of a bridge across the Salween River had trapped all the Chinese remaining in Northeast Burma.

The Japanese also claimed that in advancing up the Burma Road they were capturing large quantities of arms and munitions, including 15 tanks, 6 armored cars, 1,200 automobiles, and many rifles, all originally bound for Chungking.

On the western side of Burma, a British communiqué from New Delhi, India, said the RAF bombed the airport at Japanese-held Akyab, probably destroying two planes and also carried out reconnaissance in support of the British Army in Northern Burma.

U-Boat Invades River

By a Staff Artist

Scene of St. Lawrence Raid

Dominion officials said that the freighter which was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the St. Lawrence River May 11 was attacked somewhere west of Anticosti Island which is considered the demarcation line between the river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Destroyers Sunk

Three British destroyers, which were announced as sunk by bombers in the Mediterranean Tuesday, were dive-bombed by Heinkel and Junkers bombers simultaneously with large-scale raids on the Island of Malta, the British announced in giving further details of the action.

A British source called the triple naval loss of the destroyers Kipling, Lively, and Jackal a serious loss because the "casualties, even though small in number, were all veteran seamen."

Since more than 500 crew members were rescued, the loss presumably was no more than 100 men.

The Lively was hit with four bombs in the first assault and sank within a few minutes, according to Berlin's version of the battle.

British Beaufighters (Bristol-Beaufort fighters) repelled a second attack, shooting down one Heinkel and damaged other enemy bombers. After this check, the Germans returned a third time to the assault, scoring two bomb hits each on the Kipling and Jackal.

The Kipling went down at once but the Jackal stayed afloat and the fourth destroyer towed her out of the battle area. It was necessary, however, for the British to sink the damaged destroyer later.

The attack, carried out in an effort to insure passage of supplies to Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces in Libya, apparently was made by planes from newly reinforced bases in Crete, Greece, and the Dodecanese Islands.

Both the Heinkel IIIs and Junkers 88s, which participated in the assault, are medium bombers with considerable range. The Heinkel can carry 4,200 pounds of bombs a distance of 2,140 miles while the Junkers can handle a 4,400-pound load for 1,340 miles. The Junkers 88 is not the famed "Stuka" dive bomber, which is the Junkers 87.

The losses brought to 77 the total of British destroyers sunk since the war began. Britain began with 185 destroyers, to which the 50 obtained from the United States and an undisclosed number of new ones have been added.

The Lively was of the Lightning class and was completed in 1940. The Kipling and Jackal, both of the Javelin class, were finished in 1939.

House Votes Pay Increase To $50 for Army and Navy

Continued from Page 1

receives $21 a month for his first four months' training. This is smaller than the German soldier, who gets $21.60, according to Committee statistics. In Chile the new arrival gets $21.25, the Canadian $35, and the Australian $62.10, a portion of which is "deferred." Incidentally, the Italian soldier gets only $1.51 a month at the start and the Japanese soldier 30 cents. The British "Tommy" gets $12.20.

After the first four months the American lowest rank private gets $30 a month, and after the first year $40. There is a 20 per cent increase in pay for foreign service and 50 per cent for air service. The Administration proposes to double the initial $21-a-month "basic" pay to $42. There are minor proportionate increases for non-commissioned officers ending with a $300-a-year increase for second lieutenants from $1,500.

What Plan Would Cost

The Administration proposal, approved in most respects by the Senate, has proved too modest for the House, however. The House would raise basic pay for buck privates and apprentice seamen to $50 a month.

The increase in pay recommended by the Administration, for the present Army, Navy and Marine Corps of about 3,000,000 would cost about $280,000,000, it is estimated. As applied to this year's contemplated army of 3,600,000 the increase would represent $400,000,000. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York told the House yesterday that with the full armed forces under contemplation the increased pay would amount to a billion a year "and probably a billion and a half a year" by the end of 1944.

The long-range social and economic changes of increased Army pay are bound to be considerable. Disregarding the justice or equity of the present allocation of national income, the aggregate effect of raising Army pay is like that of raising the wages of any other low-paid class. If the costs of the step are to be met by taxation, the taxes will be applied on civilians who presumably receive more money than the soldiers. Hence there is a tendency for a rough economic leveling, depending in degree largely on whether the taxes are raised from graduated income taxes which sit most heavily on the well-to-do, or on sales taxes, which fall with greater emphasis on the poor.

It is believed that such a result follows in the aggregate even despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of soldiers lost high-paying jobs when they were drafted.

Juliana Tells Of Dutch Unity

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands said here her people have great unity and pledged that "together with the other democratic countries we shall strive to hasten the day of victory."

Speaking at a program in her honor at the University of Chicago Chapel, she said:

"I am not afraid, nor worried, about the future because I have confidence — confidence in our rights as free, democratic peoples —confidence in the great power of the resources of the United Nations — confidence in their strength."

The Crown Princess, upon arriving at a railroad station for a three-day visit in Chicago, heard her native tongue among the shouted greetings of the crowd of welcomers.

Applause broke from the spectators as she stepped from a private railway car that brought her from Asheville, N. C., and she smiled and waved.

Recalling at a press conference that she fled The Hague on May 13, two years ago, with her husband, Prince Bernhard, and their two daughters, Beatrix and Irene, she said she thinks most about going back, but added: "I feel at home here—we have so much in common."

Favors Revolts To Dilute Troops

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 13 (AP)—Promotion by the United Nations of anti-Axis revolutions in conquered countries was advocated yesterday by two refugee European leaders speaking before the annual convention of the American Association for adult education.

Pierre Cot, French Air Minister in Premier Blum's Cabinet, asserted such revolutions "would oblige Hitler to give up some of the troops he has on the Russian front."

"The war will not finish this year, but it will be won or lost this year," M. Cot said.

M. Cot predicted there would be revolutions in France and other countries "regardless of who wins the war."

Julio Alvarez Delvayo, former Foreign Minister and Minister of War of Republican Spain, said such revolts should be promoted lest there be a "long war."

U. S. Fanning Revolts In Nazi Lands

Continued from Page 1

casts are going out from American shores in every European language and the latest to receive blanket distribution throughout the world were statements purposely included by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in his recent address before the Free World Association in New York.

Mr. Wallace spoke directly to the countries to which Mr. Biddle is now America's composite envoy and the assurances given special emphasis on the Office of Information's translated broadcasts included these:

"Prepared in spirit, we cannot be surprised. Psychological terrorism will fall flat.

"As we nerve ourselves for the supreme effort in this hemisphere we must not forget the sublime heroism of the oppressed in Europe and Asia, whether it be in the mountains of Yugoslavia, the factories of Czechoslovakia and France, the farms of Poland, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, among the seamen of Norway, or in the occupied areas of China and the Dutch East Indies. Everywhere the soul of man is letting the tyrant know that slavery of the body does not end resistance.

"No compromise with Satan is possible. We shall not rest until all the victims under the Nazi yoke are freed. We shall fight for a complete peace as well as a complete victory."

"For two years," it said, "the annals of the age-old struggle of free men to preserve their liberties have been enriched by the heroic feats of Norwegian men, women and even children in their unrelenting resistance to the vicious German invaders who now occupy their country.

Norse Courage

"Assailed from without by overwhelming military force and betrayed from within by a handful of traitors headed by a man whose very name has become synonymous with perfidy, the Norwegian people and their King have nevertheless been unfalterable in their determination to restore their freedom.

"Accordingly, as an indication of the importance which this Government attributes to the participation of the Norwegian Government and of Norwegians throughout the world in the war effort of the United Nations, the President has proposed to the King of Norway that henceforth the two countries exchange diplomatic representatives with the rank of Ambassador. The King of Norway having agreed to the President's proposal, the President has today sent to the Senate the nomination of the Honorable Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., who has twice served as American Minister to Norway, as first Ambassador of the United States near the Governor of Norway."

American officials have frequently made it clear to correspondents that it is useless to stimulate widespread revolt against Nazi rule in Europe unless it is to be buttressed by vigorous and sustained military offensive. Since it is plain that the political offensive is seriously getting under way, it offers added evidence that further military action cannot be far behind.

The latest indications that these offensives will be directed simultaneously against both ends of the Axis, Germany and Japan. For a second time within 10 days President Roosevelt today met with the Pacific War Council and in the afternoon conferred with Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Strategist Sees Air Power Weak Link in Japan's Armor

Continued from Page 1

about one third of Japan's original mobilizable strength.

On the basis of information from Japan about the number of "condolence payments" to soldiers killed in the Sino-Japanese War, the total loss in killed, mostly incurred during the first year of the struggle in China, must be about 400,000. Moreover, about 450,000 of the 1,200,000 who were wounded in the Sino-Japanese War are considered as permanently disabled.

Nor are the Army losses in the first four months of the Pacific War negligible. At least 25,000 Japanese were killed in Hong Kong, Malaya, the Straits of Macassar, the Dutch East Indies, and Burma apart from the unknown Japanese losses in the Philippines. At least 20,000 were wounded in those actions, most of them seriously because of the prevalence of hand-to-hand fighting.

The Chinese general is firmly of the opinion that Japan is unable to undertake more than one major move at the same time, so that it will have to choose between three main objectives.

These are attacks on the Soviet Union, Australia, and India. He is inclined to regard the first of these alternatives as the likeliest. If they decide to go against the Soviet Union, he thinks, the Japanese militarists probably would argue as follows: "We know that the United States will have to wait for a considerable time until it can launch an offensive. We also know that Britain and China will not attack us in Burma. With these assurances, we can reduce our garrisons in the Southwestern Pacific to a minimum and use all reserves against the Soviet Union simultaneously with the great German offensive.

"After a decisive Axis success, German technical and material assistance would enable Japan to get ready for the final settlement with the United States."

An invasion of Australia is considered the second most likely alternative because of Japan's justified anxiety about the quick development of a strong American basis for future counterattacks against Japan which should, therefore, be destroyed in a decisive battle before it is too late.

The possibility of an invasion of India, however, is rated relatively small because it would require a very large Japanese force.

A purely "localized" attack on Calcutta and Assam is considered practically out of the question because the Japanese would not be able to confine themselves to these objectives. They thus would open a welcome front to British, Indian, and American troops in India who could operate against them from a vast hinterland fed by sufficient supplies forcing the Japanese Army to an infinite extension of its areas of operation in order to hold whatever position it might be able to conquer in the initial stages.

The attempt of a localized attack, therefore, would have to develop into a full-fledged invasion and occupation of India where the defenders have far better means of communication and far larger open plains for counterattacks against the Japanese than the Chinese have in their country. The very minimum of troops the Japanese would have to employ in India would be 12 divisions which is more than they can spare without giving up their intention of invading either the Soviet Union or Australia.

The fourth alternative, a Japanese all-out offensive against China, is not seriously considered as a practical possibility. The reduced forces of the Japanese in China are so widely dispersed over large areas of occupation that they cannot concentrate at one place even five divisions which is the minimum for major action at any of the several points.

This means that they lost their offensive power in China and would have to reinforce their present garrisons considerably in order to regain it at the expense of strategically more important projects in other theaters. Reinforcement in equipment would have to be even greater than that in men if the Japanese Army were to be enabled to undertake any large-scale action against the millions of Chinese soldiers.

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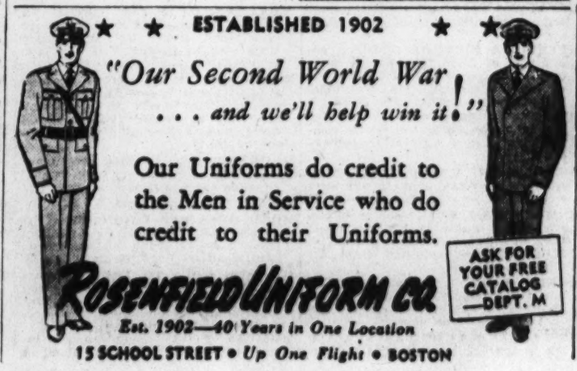

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Argentina's Neutral Stand Believed Directed at U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The Argentine Government is in a resentful mood as it reflects on its Pan-American isolation and suspects the operation of economic pressure from Washington. Latest reports from Buenos Aires portray a stiffening of the "absolute neutrality" stand which Acting President Castillo took at the time of the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

The latest example of the attitude pervading the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires was the assertion that Argentina will not participate in any convoys or permit its warships to act as escorts. This attitude was made known, unreservedly and definitely, by officials of the Ministry of Navy who, undoubtedly, were speaking for the Executive.

This insistence—and reporters present said there could not have been a more emphatic statement—represented the first reaction to inter-American planning in Washington of continental convoys. It was significant that the news of the torpedoing of the Argentine tanker Victoria reached the Casa Rosada before this emphatic declaration.

Another indication of the frame of mind in Buenos Aires was the sudden ruling that no merchant ship of a foreign flag can be repaired in an Argentine port without previous permission of the Navy Minister. This is a serious blow to Allied, especially British, shipping which has relied on Buenos Aires facilities for major repairs.

Used by British Ships

It is giving away no military secrets to say that British ships hitherto have looked on and used Argentine ports as safe havens for repair of ships damaged by bombs or other enemy action while en route to South America or to the East—via the Mediterranean or the Cape. One or two are still under repair there.

The Argentine Government declared the prohibition was one of a series of steps to safeguard materials of prime necessity whose provisioning has become difficult owing to overseas export and transport restrictions.

In future, when authorization is granted for foreign repairs, owners must guarantee to bring into Argentina the same quantity and quality of materials—metals and alloys in particular—utilized for the job. This must be done within six months and a guarantee to the full amount of the repairs must be paid in advance into the Central Bank.

However much Argentina may wish to conserve its supplies, admittedly difficult to replace for the present, the denial of essential repairs to Allied ships which, after all, still bring in the greater part of that country's requirements, is a disappointing answer to appeals for more speed in neutral ports for repairs and the handling of freight, so that the ships can be turned around quickly. Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, made a special radiocast appeal to South America on these lines.

The raising of the price of linseed to North American purchasers also has caused an unfortunate impression. Rightly or wrongly, it was thought that this increase was something in the nature of an attempt to get back at the United States for having refused to sell naval and military material to Argentina.

Considered Bad Politics

Practically speaking, the price of Argentine linseed in New York was advanced about 40 pesos per ton—20 pesos in the local selling price and 20 pesos for extra freight charges. Argentina, of course, has little to say in fixing freight tariffs, but it is not forgotten that when the New York freight conference reduced the rate by seven pesos earlier this year the Argentine Grain Board promptly took the whole amount by raising the price of linseed.

The action of the Grain Board appears to most observers to be bad politics. Argentina would stand to lose much by embarking on an open trade-restriction war with the United States. Already there are signs that the Washington Government—buyer of the linseed—will reduce its purchases. If this materializes, there will be an automatic reduction of tonnage on the Rio de la Plata route, which would mean still less general supplies for Argentine.

So far, the United States has made it clear that there is no discrimination against Argentina in the supply of civil necessities. All American countries are treated equally. The only distinction is in the supply of arms. Argentina has been told that other states which have exposed themselves to Axis wrath by breaking off relationships must be served first.

Argentina's overtures to Chile in trade and diplomacy have been so marked, in recent weeks, as to suggest a studied attempt to have that country's company in its isolation. Up till quite recently Chile had been appealing in vain for more trans-Andean trade connections. Now Argentina suddenly has become generous and accommodating, conceding for the first time that the economies of the two countries are complementary.

Argentina has dispatched a technical mission to compete for the rubber which Bolivia, Peru, and other neighbors are developing with American assistance. Many Argentine industries are short of rubber. The mission, however, is too late to wrest any supplies from the United States, to whom practically all production has been promised. All these countries—Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru—are co-operating with the United States on the virtual understanding that they are active allies of the fighting democracies.

'Gang' Disclosed Stamp Plot

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The underworld, which rarely turns down a chance to make a dishonest dollar, was given a big assist today in the arrest of six men charged with attempting to sell fake war savings stamps.

Secret Service agents of the Treasury Department who collared the men yesterday and seized 210,000 unperforated stamps of 25-cent denomination, potentially worth $52,500, told this story:

They said that some months ago one of the prisoners went to Detroit to sell a block of the bogus stamps at half price to the "purple gang" which in turn was to realize a substantial profit by turning the stamps in for defense bonds.

Members of the Detroit gang, however, not only turned down the offer, but considered it their patriotic duty to let the Treasury Department know what was up.

The charge against the six men was conspiring to counterfeit stamps worth $52,500 had they been valid, and Mr. Maloney said that while sales had not been started he had no doubt the gang contemplated passing them on a nation-wide scale.

Accused by the Government of originating the scheme and making the plates were Abraham and Joseph Perkes, brothers, who were held in $25,000 bail on arraignment before United States Commissioner Isaac Platt.

Harry Horowitz, charged with agreeing to print the stamps, was held in $20,000 bail, and Abraham Glickstein and Morris Rubin, respectively named as salesman and contact man for the ring, were held in $7,500 each.

Louis Samouski was released on his own recognizance a the request of the Government. All six are New Yorkers.

Chief Assistant United States Attorney Howard F. Corcoran said he would ask indictments of a Federal Grand Jury soon.

Denaturalization Against 7 Germans

NEWARK, N. J., May 13 (AP)—Firing its opening salvo in a wartime offensive to lift American citizenship papers granted unworthy applicants, the Government has filed denaturalization proceedings against seven native Germans identified as members of the German-American Bund.

The chief target was August Klapprott, now a resident of Camp Norland at Andover, where Bundists once heiled and marched in Storm Troopers' uniforms while swastikas fluttered.

United States Attorney Charles M. Phillips described Klapprott as "notoriously and openly one of the chief leaders and active members" of the Bund.

Denaturalization papers were filed yesterday in Federal Court at Trenton against the seven and Alfred Nunzio Borloso of Patterson, former language instructor at Patterson State Teachers' College who published an Italian language weekly while in that job.

The complaint against Klapprott charged that "from time to time and subsequently to 1935, the defendant has made, both in writing and in speeches, numerous statements indicating his allegiance and loyalty to the German Reich and his disregard and disrespect for the principles and institutions of the United States of America."

The other native Germans named in the proceedings: William Drexler, Newark; Matthias Kohler, Irvington; Friedrich Sayle, Maplewood; Arno Friedrich, West Orange; Richard Schiele, Union; and Rudolph Daub, Paterson.

Camp Nordland was closed to public meetings last year by the State.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial cinotography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcholism.—M.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M, Y, C.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller. —M, Y.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.— M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize this narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

© Universal

Alfred Hitchcock
Director of "Saboteur"

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R, A, F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. —M, Y.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strip makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Irresponsible radio idea-man promotes a manhunt for Jimmy Valentine, renowned amateur cracksman of yore, with a $10,000 prize for the finder. Moderately entertaining comedy drama. —M, Y.

FRISCO LIL—Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about a girl law student who, by entering the employ of his former associates, gets the evidence to free her gambler father from a charge of murder.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Ultimate reform of a potential young gangster and his pals does not justify hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve a prison murder the hard way in a routine mystery melodrama.—M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up a hero in the last reel.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about British flier, cashiered from the service for carelessness, who makes a hero's sacrifice. Presence of Ark Royal occasions some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts a well-meant effort to capture the feeling of John Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about an American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about a German invasion.—M.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Point of Eric Knight's novel has been swept aside for the usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but a disappointment.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer, men who employ him, and girl assigned to catch him. Fantastic at times, it offers much that is cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer, as killer.—M.

Alabama Nomination of Sparks Makes 'Prohibition' Live Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama, in effect, named a new Governor on May 5, and at the same time brought the liquor prohibition issue squarely back into the picture. Judge Chauncey Sparks who is committed to a State-wide referendum on the "wet" and "dry" question won the Democratic nomination on this date by a clear majority over a field of four opposing candidates. Nomination is equivalent to election in Democratic Alabama.

In his campaign Judge Sparks made a vigorous attack on "all honky-tonks, juke-joints and other corrupting liquor outlets" which he pledged to abolish. These are private licenses under Alabama's Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, roadside places and other establishments where liquor may be bought and consumed on the premises but not carried out. In this advocacy Judge Sparks won widespread support throughout the State.

In addition to cleaning up these places, Judge Sparks also pledged a referendum on whether the State store system shall be retained or not. The State stores, operating in the larger cities and towns, sell only bottled goods which can be carried home. In this he met with more opposition, especially in the Mobile section which is predominantly "wet." Even some drys consider the State store system the best compromise solution to a troublesome problem.

Should a State-wide vote be taken on the prohibition issue it is conceded by impartial observers that the State would almost certainly go "dry." Only 22 counties out of 67 now permit the sale of intoxicating beverages, leaving the remainder dry. These dry counties have never liked this local option system which was instituted about five years ago by the Legislature without ever being submitted to a State-wide vote.

The Legislature meets in January but only for a 10-day preliminary session, so Judge Sparks will not have opportunity to press for a State-wide referendum until the regular legislative session in May of next year. However, prior to that time he promises through the State Alcoholic Control Board to clean up the so-called honky-tonks and juke-joints. He contends that they have a degrading effect on the morals of the State's youth.

Chauncey Sparks is a native of Eufaula where he has practiced law since 1911, serving for a time as judge of the City Court there. He has been a member of the Legislature during four administrations where he won quite a reputation as an advocate of clean government, economically administered. He was a runner-up for Governor four years ago against Gov. Frank Dixon. His leading opponent in the race just ended advocated the retention of the State store system but promised to give the dry counties more protection.

Judge Sparks is a long-time "dry" and was first elected to the Legislature as a dry, but he voted for the present State store system after the repeal of prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. However, he defends a State-wide referendum on whether the system should be retained or not as a democratic process.

Midwest Fuel Oil Cut June 15

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Curtailment of deliveries of fuel oil will be extended to 15 Midwest States for the first time June 15.

The new War Production Board order, issued last night, prohibits deliveries of oil for use in equipment installed after June 15 in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

The order also reduced fuel oil and gasoline deliveries 50 per cent below last year in Oregon and Washington, the fuel oil order being effective Friday and the gasoline order June 1. At present gasoline deliveries in the two States are limited to two-thirds of the amount delivered last year.

In 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, where card rationing of gasoline begins Friday, the deliveries of fuel oil for new installations already has been banned and the deliveries of gasoline must be reduced to 50 per cent of last year's deliveries, effective Friday.

The WPB announced that it had approved exclusion of 93 counties from the rationing area, including 47 in West Virginia, 10 in New York, 25 in Pennsylvania, 10 in Virginia, and one in Maryland.

'Gas' for Tourists

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration reversed a phase of its gasoline rationing policy yesterday and promised tourists throughout the eastern seaboard enough gasoline to get home on—plus a ration card.

The OPA has urged all tourists within the rationing area to get home if possible before rationing begins Friday, saying they would be able to buy only the 21 gallons of gasoline permitted for the May 15-July 1 period with an "A" ration card.

However, Paul O'Leary, Acting Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing, ruled that tourists, students and teachers away from home on Friday get the basic rationing card; then, when they are ready to go home, local rationing boards are authorized to grant them enough supplementary ration to get them there.

The ruling, it was understood, was made chiefly with the Florida tourist trade in mind. However, it applies throughout the ration area.

Price Levels on Summer Commodities Outlined in Formula for Stores

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—A formula for fixing the retail price ceiling on "summer seasonal" commodities—light weight clothing, outdoor furniture, beach toys, and other warm-weather merchandise—was issued yesterday by the Office of Price Administration.

Briefly, it requires retailers to figure their maximum prices by adding last season's percentage mark-up to a cost figure which cannot be higher than the highest manufacturers' price in March. It is effective Monday, May 18—the same time that the general maximum price regulation becomes applicable to retail sales of virtually everything eaten, worn and used by consumers in this country.

The regulation was necessary because the articles covered were not sold in March, the base period whose price levels are the ceiling prices for virtually all other merchandise.

To cover sections of the country where summer merchandise was sold generally at retail in March, such as Southern California and Florida, the order prevents use of the seasonal formula by stores in those areas. Instead of defining the areas geographically, OPA simply prohibited a retailer from using the mark-up formula if more than 5 per cent of his annual sales of the particular article customarily occurs in March. Such sellers are required to price summer merchandise at or below the "highest March" figure.

For retailers in general, the following formula was laid down for pricing the seasonal goods:

He shall arrive at his ceiling prices for any of the listed seasonal commodities by taking the lower of:

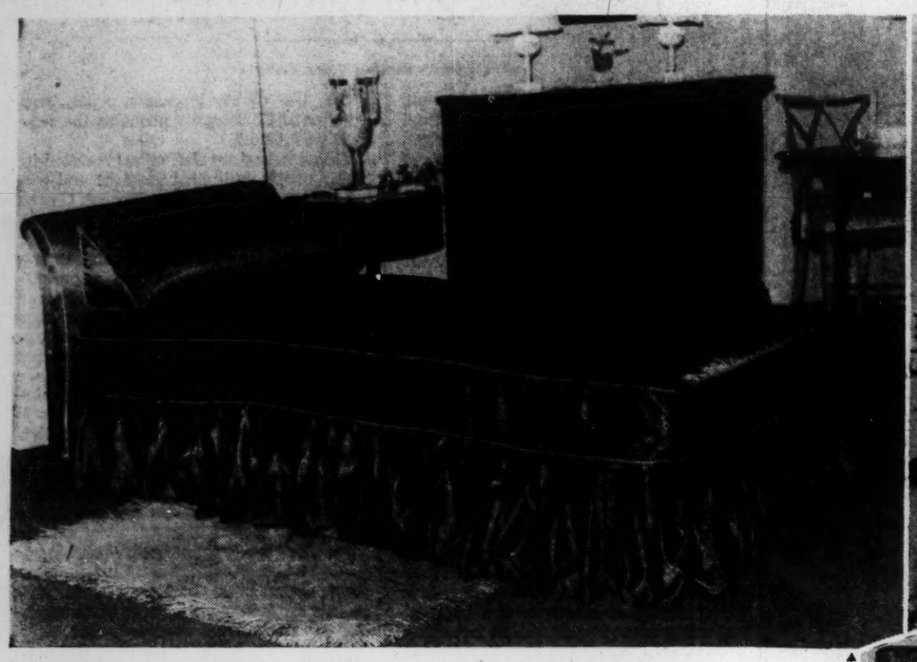
1. The average cost to him of the commodity on purchases made between the close of last year's summer selling season and the opening of this year's, or May 11, 1942, whichever date is later; or

2. The net price he would have to pay to replace the commod

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—May 13, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration



Top row, left: Slip-covering the studio couch makes an effective room-refreshment. Plum-colored sateen piped in yellow is the combination shown here. Center: Slip covers for channel-back chairs must be cut with exacting care in order to fit properly. This one meets the test. Right: Covering one chair in a print and another in the plain ground color gives interesting, harmonious variety to a room. The wing chair at the right is covered in corn-colored sailcloth piped in maroon with maroon rope trimming and tassels. The chair at the left is in a rough-textured fabric flowered in pink and blue on a corn-colored ground with chenille-fringe piping in maroon. At Gilchrist's, Boston. Lower: The technique of perfectly matched patterns is seen in this love seat, covered in printed linen of variegated colors on natural ground. Courtesy of Courtright House, Boston.

Freshen Up Your Rooms With New Slip Covers —You'll Be Home to Enjoy Them

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When cherry blossoms have followed the forsythia and lilacs are nodding over garden walls, comes the urge to throw open doors and windows and lure summer into your home. A feat easily contrived—in fact no trick at all. You do it with slip covers.

Is there anything that gives the home such a lift at the turn of a season as crisp, colorful slip covers? And in this war year how needed is their refreshing charm!

"But what about the war and slip covers?" you ask. "Will priorities and rationing strike here as elsewhere?"

It begins to look that way, for report has it that colors will be reduced for the duration by the diverting to war needs of chemicals used in dyes. Chrome, for one, from which come yellows, must go to the making of certain types of steel. So next season colors are likely to be less varied and less vivid. Some kinds of fabric will no longer be printed. Some widths, where looms can be converted for war production will not be woven.

As for zipper fasteners, they are already banned. Perhaps the old reliable snap fastener will have to go, too, and we shall perforce revert to the lowly hook and eye—or buttons. Old-timers even speak of Victorian drawstrings. The drab slips of those horse and buggy days were a mere utilitarian protection from dust and sun or a cloak for shabby permanent covers, far different from the streamlined tailored tailleurs we have today.

Even though slip covers have come to combine the decorative with the practical through the revolving years, and are now endowed with such frills as swag skirts, bouclé and chenille trimming, fringe and the like, there are those who maintain that severely tailored covers are dressiest. Simple, plain or contrasting welting, they say, is most satisfactory in the long run. Like old friends you don't tire of them.

Why Not Please Yourself?

After all isn't it largely a matter of individual preference? If your taste runs to the novel and different, even to fussiness, why shouldn't you have what you like? Why not choose your slip covers as you do your clothes—to please yourself? You are the one who has to live with them.

But will the war do away with non-essentials in slip covers as it has in other things? Will inverted box pleats give place to plain skirts and "kick" pleats, to save material? Will superfluous trimmings go the way of trouser cuffs? Will the now highly individual slip cover tend to become a uniform? Those who venture an opinion think not. But we have been less than a year at war and these are days when anything can happen and the unexpected mostly does.

Other Possibilities

Do you still think of slip covers as seasonal room-fresheners to be used only on upholstered pieces? Do you put your chairs and sofas into summer dress as a routine rite following on the heels of housecleaning? Many do. But consider how many other things may be slip-covered with equally transforming results. The seats—backs, too, if you like—of your dining chairs, slip-covered in floral-patterned crash or cretonne, will make that room as gay as a perennial border in June. Slip covers on the headboard of your bed, on night tables, on the hanging mirror over your dresser and by all means on the studio couch, beget an air of blithe newness after winter's siege. They need not cost much either. If you are handy with a needle, you can probably do the work yourself.

As to what fabrics to use, the choice—for the present at least—is just about unlimited both in kind and in price. Rough-textured cottons, floral-printed, are a popular note. An interesting line of Federal motifs provides just the right designs for Federal rooms. There are fabrics in correlated colors that enable you to vary different pieces while keeping colors and patterns harmonious. You can use a patterned fabric for one chair and a striped fabric of the same colors and texture for another; and have a third in the plain ground color. Or you can combine plain and patterned fabrics in the same cover, using the pattern for back and seat and keeping the sides plain.

Stripes are always safe and have a trim, alert look when made up. Those ginghamlike plaids and checks go famously with simple cottage interiors and small-figure chintzes seem particularly happy with maple and pine. Practical and inexpensive are printed crashes, and the serviceable Glosheen comes in designs and color combinations suitable for any type of room. If price is no object, exquisite printed linens satisfy esthetically while giving the long service everyone wants today.

And don't overlook sailcloth, whipcord, failles, homespuns, artillery cloth, and the old standby, cretonne. Many of these fabrics are sunfast, tubfast, dust-tight, and Sanforized, which means nearly shrinkproof.

A final word about tailoring. You can buy readymade covers, of course, but for smart style you'll want your covers cut and fitted right on the furniture. You can tell the difference in custom workmanship at a glance, and the slight extra cost is vastly offset in both looks and wear. Such details as the way seams are finished, snaps set, and patterns matched can make covers either frumpy or distinguished.

More and more housewives are adopting the idea of having two or more sets of covers and using them in rotation. When given a periodic rest, they last longer.

New Bath Mats? They're Easy to Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you know that the war is going to have a direct effect on your bathroom this summer? Mr. and Mrs. United States will take more baths in their own tubs in the ensuing months than ever before in Uncle Sam's history! Why, you ask? Because vacationers (and there'll be no vacations for defense workers!) who have always depended upon their automobiles for transportation must stay at home.

Since bathrooms are going to be such popular places this summer, a plentiful supply of towels, face cloths, and bath mats is a 'must' on the shopping list of every efficient homemaker. Combining economy with efficiency, you'll invest in a quantity of firm strong towels of the more expensive variety and then balance your budget by making your mats yourself.

They're easy to make, and easy on the pocketbook, since all the necessary materials may be purchased at any dime store!

The bath mat itself is simply a quilted mattress pad, bassinet size. It is manufactured in a plain white cotton fabric, with neatly bound edges, and is, of course, tremendously absorbent! With a few yards of bias tape, in two or more shades, plus a bit of decorative ingenuity, you can fabricate a mat that will be a colorful addition to any bathroom.

If your bathroom is green, perhaps you'd like to stitch green tape on the very edge of the mat. Then a row of black tape, two inches in from the edge, and still a third row, in a peach tone, two inches from the black.

If you want to show your true colors, stitch some red and blue tapes on the white mat and see how effective the result is! Ornament the corners only. Instead of running the tape around the mat, stitch it at the corners, on a diagonal, first red, then blue, and alternate the colors, increasing the length of the tapes, as you approach the center.

If you're a clever seamstress, you might fashion your initials in large block letters right through the middle of the mat, your monogram being the only ornamentation. Just let your imagination go full tilt, and have the fun of working out your own individual patterns.

D. C. D.

1 Lux *all* stockings after *each* wearing . . . squeeze *gently* in lukewarm suds. Rubbing with cake soap or using strong soaps weakens elasticity. Lux saves elasticity—cuts down runs.

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Over 90% of all makers of stockings (silk, nylon, rayon, cotton, wool) recommend LUX

Concoct Your Own New Hats From Last Year's

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The grand thing about hats this season is that they can be concocted at home.

From what? Now prepare for a jolt! From the castaways of last season, and the season before, if you're the hat-saving kind that keeps and keeps. And we don't stop there but move on, annexing Dad's discarded derby and his somewhat soiled Stetson. You'll be surprised at what can be evolved from such as these. Even a forgotten Fedora isn't going to be safe from Susan, who is going to look her smoothest in her new headgear.

Don't feel too sorry for Susan, however. Wait until you see what her nimble fingers concoct from the results of her top-back-shelf hunting expedition. Not one, but several hats with "go-with" possibilities will be the result. Last year's baku will emerge from it's Breton type and become the trimmest of tricornes. A floppy Leghorn, ancient of days, is going to be transformed into a feature-flattering Watteau, or pancake hat. She's going to combine felt with straw, for gone are the days when straw spelled spring, and felt hats were emphatically reserved for winter.

Garner Material Carefully

Susan is going to garner her material, and give it a going over at the start. These are some of the little tricks she uses. Give hats a good brushing. Clean felt hats with a sponge dipped in a safe cleaning fluid, working with the nap. Straws can be brightened after brushing, by applying colorless paste shoe polish containing wax. Apply sparingly, rubbing lightly with a piece of old silk.

Soiled lining bands of grosgrain ribbon should be removed and washed in soapsuds, rinsed, and stretched to desired length while being ironed. Ribbons should be laundered in warm, never hot water. Satin ribbon does not respond to washing as well as grosgrain. It may be renovated by brushing, sponging with cleaning fluid, and pressing on the wrong side.

To clean velvet ribbon, brush well, remove all threads, dampen the wrong side with lukewarm water, avoiding wetting the material through. Then hold the material by both ends, and draw it, nap side up, over a moderately hot iron. Brush at once, with the nap of the material.

To freshen faded flowers of cotton or silk, brush with a soft, long-bristled brush. Faded petals may be colored with water colors. Avoid a dripping wet brush. Even if the centers only are colored, the shaded effect can be realistic and charming. For best results, experiment with an unwanted one.

To make fruit for trimming: Cut 2½-inch discs or rounds of satin or taffeta. Gather the edges, and draw up, bag fashion. Stuff with a bit of cotton. Sew a tiny speck of black taffeta at the bottom for a convincing "blow end" of the fruit, and draw through to the top, and fasten, so that the bottom will be indented. A tiny black glass bead may be used in place of the taffeta, if beads are available.

Old foliage can be given a new lease on life by trimming its edges with sharp scissors and fastening any loose "stiffening" wires on the back with a narrow strip of gummed tape.

Straw hats of machine-sewed straw can be ripped apart easily. Clip the first few stitches, and pull the rest. Unless the straw is damp, it rips in a jiffy. Use the resulting braid for binding, trimming, and straw pompons.

A veil, blowing from the brim of a hat, does wonders in the way of charm. Veiling over flower trimming adds to its attractiveness, and helps keep petals perky. Avoid fastening it too tightly. Press veils frequently for that "spick and span" look.

Give It Wings

Your hat can have wings as well as the Navy. The source? Feathers, and it doesn't matter if they come from the hens on Grandfather's farm. The color can be of your own choosing, for they take to dye quickly and kindly. Two or three minutes in the dye-bath (you don't need a huge kettle; a small saucepan suffices) and they emerge the color of your heart's desire. They dry quickly over moderate heat. Streamline them with scissors, arrange in line, and sew them to a piece of belting or stiff buckram. A piece of gummed tape over the stitches to help anchor them, and they're all ready to fly.

If you think you can't concoct a hat that will do you proud, just try, before you say "Thumbs down." Assuming that the materials are cast-off, or piece-bag stuff, the cost is negligible. You'll gain in experience, and the result may be a creation that looks as though it came from "Celeste, et cie."

A trim little hat you could make yourself. Use the crown of an old straw hat and trim it with felt leaves cut from the brim of old felt hat.

Hats Into Helmets

Four dollars will buy a new felt hat; it will also buy a steel helmet. A new flower or feather would perk up your old bonnet, but there's a soldier boy out in some no-man's land who might use that tin hat, lady. And that money will help your county maintain its War Bond Quota.

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COVER THE EARTH

The Home Forum

Going Over the Moor To Mharie's

How WE LOVED to go over the moor to Mharie's!

It was of a summer Saturday afternoon that we children used to go, sometimes by ourselves, sometimes accompanied by our mother, who liked to have a "crack" and a cup of tea with her old friend. We delighted to take any southern visitor with us, for Mharie's "black house," an old-world thatched cottage, was a curiosity. But we discovered that our hostess was not happy with strangers—she almost suspected that they laughed at her and her house—so we had to stop the habit.

* * *

Was the morning fair? Would it keep up? For rain was never far away in our Hebridean climate. Joy! Mother thought it would "keep up." So off we set in high spirits, bounding over the heather, now stooping to pick the modest moorland flowers—yellow tormentil, red rattle, lady's bedstraw, and oh, heaps more—now lingering to gaze seawards. The scents and sounds of that moor come to me now—the lazy drone of the bumble bee, the summer breeze blowing dreamily among the heather, the blue sky, and the bluer sea.

A mile and a half's delightful romp and we were in sight of the low, whitewashed "black house" and could see old Mharie at the door, shading her eyes with her hand as she gazed across the moor on the lookout for us, for a fine Saturday at that season was pretty sure to fetch us. The cottage door was so low that grown-ups had to bend their heads to enter. To the left of the trance, or entrance passage, was a doorway leading into the byre where the cow lived in easy friendship with the poultry. Past this doorway Mharie would hurry us apologetically, shy of such (to us) delightful proximity to the family providers. Wistfully we passed it by, but the kitchen consoled us.

* * *

Imagine a fire, a great, glowing peat fire, in the very middle of the floor! Now you know how the phrase "sit round the fire" was coined in olden times. Few are left now, but in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands some examples, such as Mharie's, were to be found. That fire was the delight of our childish hearts. At home we were accustomed to enjoy a peat fire, but here—no grate, only a whitewashed hearth, no chimney, only a hole in the dim rafters overhead through which the smoke found its meandering way—or more often didn't find it. Over the fireplace hung a long iron crook for the kettle.

The kitchen floor was of hard brown earthen clay, swept clean by Mharie's heather broom. The furniture was simple; a well-scrubbed table, a wooden settle at the wall, a dresser at another wall, filled with rows of cups and plates and bowls; a chair or two; a few stools. On the deep window-ledge a beautiful scarlet geranium grew and thrived. From our stools, we would watch eagerly for those surreptitious visits from a hen or so, which we privately encouraged with crumbs from our pockets, but which Mharie discouraged with a vigorous "shoo!" and a whisk of her white apron.

After duly resting and answering questions as to our daily lessons and games, we children would slip outside to play about the croft, leaving our mother and Mharie deeply engaged in Gaelic conversation. We played hide-and-seek round the sheds and the big peat stack at the gable, till hunger drove us in to watch Mharie prepare the tea. We loved to see her put a skillful touch with her iron tongs to the burning peats, making a thousand sparks fly upwards. Sometimes we were allowed to blow the fire with the bellows hanging by the dresser. Then to see Mharie lift the big black kettle off the crook, to hear its boiling water go sizzling into the jovial-looking brown teapot was joy indeed. No tea cozy was needed; the teapot was simply set down on the hearth among the hot ashes to infuse; then all was ready.

* * *

We were rather loath to leave our beloved kitchen, but The Room where tea was set was the pride of Mharie's heart. You went up a step—in more ways than one—for The Room boasted a floor of wood. It had a real fireplace with a chimney and a grate and a mantelpiece all complete. Several deerskins lay on the bare floor. Mharie's "box" bed was in one corner, a chest of drawers in another, adorned with pretty shells fetched by old Ian in his younger days when, as a happy lover, he had fetched home to his Mharie those trophies from Canada, where he had worked with the Hudson Bay Company. The tiny swing mirror on the window-sill was draped with diminutive lace curtains tied with pink ribbons—a fashion greatly admired by us.

In The Room, we solemnly seated ourselves around the snowy tablecloth. The tea may have been rather strong, but it was hot and sweet; the homemade butter and crowdy (cream cheese) may have been strongly flavored with peat smoke, but the oatcakes were good and the new-laid eggs delicious. Yes! a simple life lived Mharie, but she wanted for nothing. She had her peat stack for winter fuel; kindly neighbors helped her to work her little croft which grew food for her cow and poultry, and the cow and the poultry fed her, besides giving the small extra needed for groceries and other things. So Mharie was content.

* * *

One day we arrived at the cottage to find, to our dismay, that Mharie had been overcome by the spirit of progress. The fire—the lovely fire—had, alas, lost its pride of place as the central attraction in the kitchen and now sat shamefacedly with its back to the wall, instead of glancing around as of old. There was a sort of chimney built of wood up near the rafters, too. Certainly the smoke was less aggressive but we mourned our dear old fire.

"And now, *agraidhs* (my dears)," said Mharie mysteriously, "come and see The Room. Look!"

We looked.

"You see," she went on proudly, "the painter up in the town yonder gave me a present of some old paper pattern books and see what I did!"

We saw! The walls of The Room had been papered, most painstakingly, by Mharie with all those multi-colored patterns. And the result! Well, she did so love brightness and cheer around her. Dear, good old Mharie!

JEAN MACLEOD SCOTT

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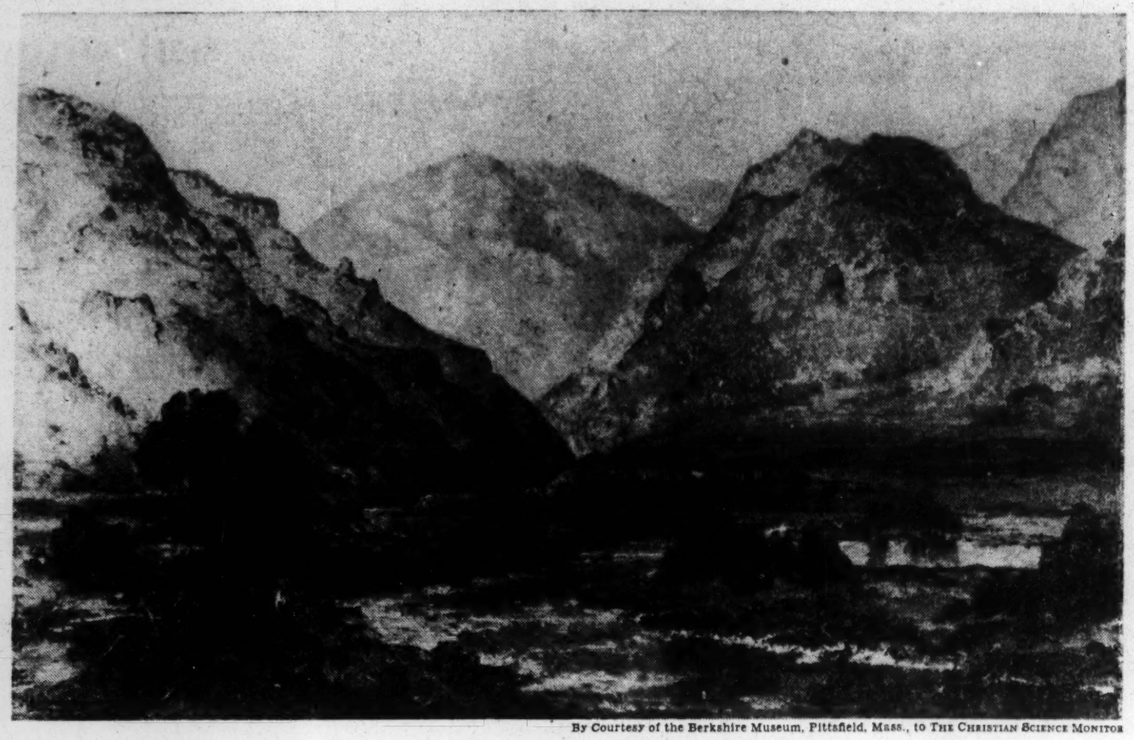

By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ROCKY MOUNTAINS": *A Painting by Ralph Blakelock*

RALPH BLAKELOCK was an American landscape painter of the late nineteenth century. A sincere and original artist, he has left a number of poetic canvases of distinctive merit. Like his contemporary, Albert Ryder, he found no favor with the critics of his day. The style of the two painters was personal, and inventive, and they made no concessions to the popular taste of the period.

Blakelock was self-taught. Rebelling against his family's pressure to make him study medicine, for which he had no liking or aptitude, he turned to painting and music. On the surface, his life was one of hardship and poverty, but, by means of his art, he created a poetic world of his own. He was absorbed in the study of landscape forms. He interpreted nature in a highly personal way, substituting for its realistic aspects his own imaginative conceptions. There is an element of the romantic in his attitude toward his subject. "Rocky Mountains," for example, is not a realistic rendering of a particular scene, but rather an impression of the Rocky Mountains as a whole. Forms and shapes have been studied with extraordinary care, and then arranged in a harmonious composition. Blakelock could paint in light, delicate tones with a thin impasto, as illustrated in this picture, as well as in a heavy, opaque style, which is more characteristic of his work. Blakelock's art is not powerful, but it is lyrical and individual. He was an original and visionary artist, who contributed greatly to the development of landscape painting in America.

H. H. A.

The Forging of the Sword

(Launching of a Submarine Chaser)

I am a leaf blown among the crowds.
I drop gently, blown this way and that.
I feel the thoughts of the people;
I touch them and they say different things.
The marines at the salute; the veterans;
The local guards; the bands; the workers;
The gay wives. And I, too, am gay. I look
here and there.
I say to myself: "I am gay." The bands
Have children in them with soft curls;
Girls playing as if they loved to play;
Shaking their soft and shining hair;
And all the time the photographers
Blow out their magnesium bulbs;
And one thinks: "Am I in this picture?"
"What picture is this?"
I am a leaf blown on these thin winds of war.

The politicians speak as they always speak.
The Admiral speaks well-chosen words.
The heads of the firm speak slowly and with
care.
I see a well-known, a beloved profile against
a gray ship;
Against a bank of flowers I see silver-gilt
hair;
Then the ship—the little ship—moves,
Sideways down the slip,
To the Ohio river.

Then there are banquets, people moving,
People smiling, people talking.
The man at my side is telling me about Scapa
Flow.
I see the gray North Sea; I see ships sinking;
He is talking of Scotland, and I see the Kilties
Moving down Princes Street;
I hear the bag-pipes, and I see Culloden;
I see the high moors of the north country.

I touch the thoughts of the people,
Eating and drinking. I see the gay wives,
And I think: "I, too, am gay."
I am like someone who pushes,
With small and ineffective hands,
Against the gray side of a ship
That will not move.

I look at the Admiral—at a still and patient
face—
Greeting everyone who is presented; giving
each his due;
Giving each his rank.
And I think: "Here is one who knows."
And I see a stormy sea and a dark night, and
a convoy on the Atlantic;
I see an Admiral on his bridge;
I see something else:
I see a great ship moving; no longer still;
No longer immovable;
I see a heart beginning to beat,
Faintly, faintly, faintly.
I see a country coming to life;
I see a world coming to life;
I see the forging of a sword.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

"The Science of the Scriptures"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN READING the Holy Scriptures, one should remember that their spiritual meaning must be prayerfully sought. Gems of pure truth abound in these sacred writings. Christ Jesus thus admonished his disciples (John 5:39): "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me."

The Bible begins with the spiritual creation of the universe and man, summarizing this true account with the words (Genesis 2:1), "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." Then follows the allegorical record of creation, in which a mist arose from the earth, and as a consequence man and all things appeared to be material, finite, and perishable. In this record man is represented as fallen, and the Lord God is depicted as punishing the children whom He has supposedly created.

The Bible is a history of the unfolding of the spiritual idea in human consciousness. We find the Israelitish people seeking for home, freedom, and security. After long centuries of ignorance and its resultant vicissitudes, lightened by occasional glimpses and proofs of a good God, thought was lifted, through Moses and the prophets, to the point of readiness for the coming of the promised Messiah. But when that event occurred, only comparatively few recognized Christ Jesus' divine nature and Messianic mission. Nevertheless, he worked out his individual salvation from all mortal belief, and he taught and healed, and left his rich example and teachings for succeeding seekers for Truth.

It was to John, banished to the isle of Patmos, that there came that wonderful revelation found in the final book of the New Testament. Thus the Bible begins and ends with inspired statements of Truth. But again materialism enveloped human thought, and it was only after the dark ages that the teachings of Christ Jesus began further to fulfill their world-wide purpose.

In the latter half of the last century a devout Christian woman, Mary Baker Eddy, dissatisfied with creed and dogma, with a burning desire for Truth, through prayerful study of the Bible, discovered Christian Science, which is based on the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures. She writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 239), "The Science of the Scriptures coexists with God; and 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' relegates Christianity to its primitive proof, wherein reason, revelation, the divine Principle, rules, and practice of Christianity acquaint the student with God."

This spiritual revelation has restored to mankind the undivided garment and has ushered in the Comforter. Through Christian Science the healing truth practiced by Christ Jesus has come again to human consciousness, and God is revealed as one infinite, omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent Spirit or divine Love, who decrees only good for His creation. The Scriptures are illumined, and their promises are being richly fulfilled in the lives of sincere students of this Science. The sick are healed, the sorrowing comforted, the sinner reformed, and the belief in death overcome, in conformity with the Master's command.

It is probable that the Bible has never found a larger interest in human thought than now, when men are searching for a solution to the grave problems of modern times. The teachings of Christ Jesus, made plain and practical through Christian Science, have lifted human thought to a higher sense than ever before of the meaning of freedom as spiritual. But error, claiming ever to be swift upon the heels of Truth, would continue to crucify the Christ, Truth. Mrs. Eddy writes comfortingly in Science and Health (p. 570): "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." And she says further: "What if the old dragon should send forth a new flood to drown the Christ-idea? He can neither drown your voice with its roar, nor again sink the world into the deep waters of chaos and old night. In this age the earth will help the woman; the spiritual idea will be understood. Those ready for the blessing you impart will give thanks. The waters will be pacified, and Christ will command the wave."

The spiritual wisemen of today are seeing, beyond the gloom of materiality, the glory of the risen Christ, and through the revelation of Christian Science are gratefully following the light of Truth. They see, through the swiftly moving events and changing human governments, reason for joyous expectancy, based on Isaiah's prophetic utterance (Isaiah 9:6, 7): "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"НАУКА СВЯЩЕННОГО ПИСАНИЯ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Читая Св. Писание, человек должен помнить, что ему следует молитвенно доискиваться духовного смысла Св. Писания. Эти священные книги изобилуют жемчужинами чистой истины. Христос Иисус так увещевал своих учеников (от Иоанна 5:39): "Исследуйте Писания, ибо вы думаете через них иметь жизнь вечную; а они свидетельствуют о Мне".

Библия начинает с духовного творения вселенной и человека, подводя итог этому верному отчету словами (Книга Бытия 2:1): "Так совершены небо и земля и все воинство их". Затем следует аллегорическая запись о творении, согласно коей пар поднялся с земли и, вследствие этого, человек и все сотворенное стало казаться материальным, конечным и тленным. В этой записи человек представлен падшим и Господь Бог изображен наказывающим детей, которых Он якобы создал.

Библия является историей развития духовной идеи в человеческом сознании. Мы видим народ Израилев в поисках домашнего очага, свободы и обеспеченности. После долгих веков неволи и вытекающих из него злоключений, освещенных случайными проблесками и доказательствами доброты Бога,—мысль их возвысилась, благодаря Моисею и пророкам, до уровня подготовленности к пришествию обещанного Мессии. Но когда это событие свершилось, сравнительно немногие распознали божественную природу и Мессианину миссию Христа Иисуса. Тем не менее, он достиг своего личного спасения от всех смертных верований и учил и исцелял и оставил богатый пример и учение свое последующим искателям Истины.

Иоанну, изгнанному на остров Патмос, пришло то чудесное откровение, которое заключается в последней книге Нового Завета. Таким образом, Библия начинается и заканчивается вдохновенными утверждениями Истины. Но опять материализм обволок мысль человеческую, и только по истечении темных веков учение Христа Иисуса начало дальше выполнять свое мировое назначение.

В последней половине прошлого столетия ревностная Христианка, Мэри Бэкер Эдди, будучи неудовлетворенной верованиями и догмами и горя стремлением к Истине, путем молитвенного изучения Библии, открыла Христианскую Науку, которая основана на духовном смысле Св. Писания. Она пишет в книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 239): "Наука Св. Писания со-существует с Богом; и 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' возвращает Христианство к его первоначальному доказательству, в коем рассуток, откровение, божественный Принцип, правила и практика Христианства ознакомляют ученика с Богом".

Это духовное откровение возвратило роду человеческому неразделенные одежды и ввело Утешителя. Путем Христианской Науки целительная истина, которую применял Христос Иисус, снова появилась в человеческом сознании, и Бог открывается нам как единый бесконечный, вездесущий, всеведущий, всемогущий Дух,—или божественная Любовь,—который предопределяет только добро всему Им сотворенному. Свет проливается на Св. Писание и обещания его полностью выполняются в жизни искренних учеников этой Науки. Больные исцеляются, горюющие утешаются, грешники возрождаются и верование в смерть преодолевается в согласии с повелениями Учителя.

Весьма вероятно, что Библия никогда не возбуждала большего интереса в человеческой мысли нежели ныне, когда люди ищут разрешения серьезных задач теперешних времен. Учение Христа Иисуса, которое Христианская Наука делает простым и применимым на практике, подняло человеческую мысль к более высокому чем когда бы то ни было пониманию свободы в ее духовном смысле. Однако заблуждение, претендуя, что оно всегда следует по пятам за Истиной, продолжает распинать Христа, Истину. Mrs. Эдди пишет обнадеживающе в Science and Health (стр. 570): "Миллионы непредубежденных умов,—скромных искателей Истины, усталых странников, страждущих в пустыне,—бодрствуют и жгут отдыха и питья. Дайте им чашу холодной воды во имя Христа, и не бойтесь никогда последствий". И далее она говорит: "Что же если старый дракон и пошлет новый потоп, чтобы утопить идею Христа? Он не может ни утопить ваш голос в своем реве, ни снова погрузить мир в глубокие воды хаоса и древней ночи. В этом веке земля поможет жене; духовная идея будет понята. Те, которые готовы к благословениям, коими вы наделяете, выразят благодарность. Воды будут умиротворены, и Христос будет повелевать волнами".

Духовные мудрецы настоящих дней видят за мраком материальности славу воскресшего Христа, и благодаря откровению Христианской Науки, благодарственно следуют за светом Истины. Они видят, сквозь быстро движущиеся события и сменяющиеся человеческие правительства, основание для радостного ожидания, построенного на пророческом пророчении Исаии (9:6, 7): "Ибо младенец родился нам; Сын дан нам, владычество на раменах Его, и нарекут имя Ему: Чудный, Советник, Бог крепкий, Отец вечности, Князь мира. Умножению владычества Его и мира нет предела".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

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The Art of Saying a Few Well-Chosen Words

WHAT DAUNTS ME when I get upon my feet to speak is not that I am unaccustomed to public speaking, but that all my previous speeches have been failures. And yet I think, or rather, to use the formula of words which was constantly on the lips of that cautious metaphysician, Sir William Hamilton,—"It seems to me that I think I believe," that there is the making of a speaker in me. In the first place, why otherwise should I continue to be asked from time to time to address audiences if there were not still a faint glimmer of hope animating those who know me that I *might* be worth hearing? And secondly, I am certainly endowed with two-o'clock-in-the-morning eloquence—solitary eloquence. But I believe this faculty is not uncommon. . . . Sentences of trenchant invective, unforgettable sarcasm, polished irony, and thumping directness flow from me easily. Yet at an earlier hour, in the presence of other human beings, it is as much as I can do to stutter through the tamest statement of my case. How is this? What is the explanation? What paralyses me—the sound of my own voice or the eyes of the audience?

I took up Mr. Ruffin *On Forms of Oratorical Expression and How Delivered* in the hope of learning how others had overcome these inhibitions . . . but the book is advanced for me. I have never read one so full of hard words. Yet I was as surprised as M. Jourdain when he found he had been talking prose all his life, to discover that I had been achieving unawares *Enantiosis* (if you say "He's no fool," that is *enantiosis*), Enthymema, Homœoptoton, Homœoteleuton, Pathopœia, Paraineticon, Polysyndeton, Synchoresis—I was surprised to find that I had been performing feats of that kind all my life. . . . It is amazing the degree to which rhetoricians have classified and distinguished forms of speech. Indeed, from one aspect, this book reminds me of a rock garden full of labels with long strange names on them attached to inconspicuous flowers, and where the labels are always much larger than the flowers. (That sentence, by the way, is an example of Homœoteleuton; you observe both parts of it end with the same word). Of course it does not do to think to yourself, "Now I'm going to bring off Enthymema," which, indeed, you do whenever you say, "I shall take my umbrella, for I think it will rain," for you are suppressing a statement implicit in your reasoning that umbrellas are useful when it rains; but, if you catch yourself using such forms in a speech, Mr. Ruffin will tell you how best to deliver them. . . .

At the end of the book will be found practical general hints to speakers, and, immediately before the end, descriptions of the impression made by such modern orators as Gladstone, Bright, Spurgeon, Bryan, Harding, Lloyd George. Their methods are analysed and specimens of their finest passages are quoted. These passages are often fifth or sixth rate from the point of literature. It looks as though, with pen in hand and plenty of time and a passion, many a writer, hardly known to fame, could *write* purple patches as good as theirs. Take Bryan's famous speech on bimetallism—the one which ended, "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." It drove his audiences (he repeated it hundreds of times) almost wild with enthusiasm, but it is merely a trenchant piece of bombast to read. It is the voice, the man, the giddy whirl of excitement round the speaker, that make the difference. Oratory is a hot-house plant; an orchid that shrivels to an ignominious object in cool air. Yet it is a splendid art—finer than acting, to which it is sister.—From "Making Speeches," by DESMOND MACCARTHY, in his "Experience." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Yellow Violets on the Hill

Scattered bits of color are here
on the hillside. The shadows touch them;
and the brush of the sun and the wind
makes them wavering gold stars
in a sky of green.

D. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Gas Rationing Aids Quicker Winning of the War..... By Mary Hornaday

We Easterners are about to become guinea pigs for what may develop into nationwide gasoline rationing.

In the East our trouble is submarines and tanker diversion that have interfered with shipments from the Gulf Coast; but the entire nation has a rubber tire problem that may eventually have to be met by rationing gasoline.

From May 15 until July 1, the complicated new rationing plan, dividing "essential" drivers from "nonessential" drivers, will be on trial in 17 Eastern States.

The Government's sugar ration scheme is simple compared with the class-distinguishing gasoline card system. Everybody was treated alike on sugar. The President and the street-cleaner were each allotted their half-pound a week.

Gasoline rationing, in order not to penalize "essential motorists" or load down commercial transportation unduly, will involve individual decisions in each case.

A Question of Equity

First, the motorist must decide whether he "customarily uses his car in driving to and from and in the course of his gainful occupation" to an extent greater than would be possible on the basic ration of three gallons a week.

Then he must tell his story to an untrained registrar who may or may not know him personally. If the registrar agrees he needs more than three gallons a week, he will get it.

Yesterday in the New York Herald Tribune's letter column, a correspondent boasted, "Gasoline rationing has no terrors for me. It is all fixed up. You see, my brother is a doctor, who can get all the gasoline he wants. Well, it so happens that he is under obligations to me for helping him get through college, so now he can pay me back. He is to give me 10 gallons of gasoline every week!"

Three Main Classes

The OPA's "emergency plan for gasoline rationing" is full of loopholes if people want to take the trouble to find them. Nor will a blue-coated policeman be knocking at your door if the neighbors complain that you seem to be riding around more than your share.

Persons who make sacrifices in this war will be divided into three groups:

Those that will get everything they can, even if it means resorting to "black markets."

Those that will get all that the "law" allows.

Those that will get along on even less than the "law" allows in order to help win the war.

Those who put themselves in the latter category will be the ones making sacrifices comparable in a degree to the boys on Bataan who fought on to upset the Japanese war lords' timetable even when they knew that aid could not get through.

On the frontispiece of the gas rationing instructions is this quotation from President Roosevelt:

"We are now in this war. We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history.

"Ahead there lies sacrifice for all of us.

"But it is not correct to use that word. The United States does not consider it a sacrifice to do all one can, to give one's best to our nation, when the nation is fighting for its existence and its future life."

Shipyards Lack Steel

By using less gas, we Americans have the privilege of freeing tankers to carry the oil to our several battlefronts. Of course, we might get plenty of gasoline if that pipe line were built from Texas to New Jersey, but shipyards are already complaining that they cannot keep pace with schedules because of the lack of steel plate.

The "honor system" under which Leon Henderson expects the gasoline ration system to operate, will naturally develop flaws. Stories are already appearing in the papers to the effect that "limosine-riding Government officials may continue to ride to and from work alone while other motorists double up with their neighbors, five and six to an automobile." Without much thinking, almost everyone can hit upon at least one neighbor who's bound to get more gas than anyone else on the street.

Better look at gas rationing, not as a matter between you and your neighbor, but between you, Mr. Henderson and the job of bringing this war to a quick, successful conclusion.

The Country Speaks: Colorado

Inroads Made by Draft..... By Bert Bemis

A determined group of educators in Colorado supports the view that the nation's schools should be maintained at the highest possible standard during the present emergency. They insist that every consideration be given to insuring a continuous flow of well trained men and women from schools and colleges during the war and in preparation for the critical years to follow. And they protest the inconsistency of calling for more engineers and chemists from the schools, and at the same time demanding a full quota of war workers and fighting men from the teaching staffs.

Dr. G. Derwood Baker, Superintendent of Schools in Boulder, Colo., has watched the inroads made by draft and by the tempting wages of war industries upon the ranks of teachers throughout the State. He has seen scores of young men called from schools and colleges to the training camps who would have been of far greater value to their country had they remained in their classrooms. He sees, too, many experienced young women teachers doing routine, mechanical work in defense plants because of the high wage offered.

Dr. Baker thinks of these instances when he reads the many governmental bulletins asking for more trained men and women from the schools. He acknowledges that some concessions are being made by the authorities, but he does not think they are sufficient. He points out that leaders in education in Colorado and elsewhere throughout the nation, are not asking for a blanket exemption for teachers from Selective Service, but they do feel it is imperative that local boards be given discretionary power to defer young men who are deemed to be "key persons" in their schools.

Dr. Baker believes also that the challenge of high wages in war industries be met by a proportionate rise in teachers' salaries, that the exodus from the teaching profession may be stopped.

If measures such as these are not adopted soon, it is the opinion of educators generally, that a situation will result which might well hinder the military capacity of our country in a protracted war. The need for trained men and women will certainly increase, but the supply of them can come only from schools and colleges staffed by competent instructors.

Dr. Baker declares that the bitter lessons learned in Great Britain through neglect of its schools during the first year of the war, can be of great value to America, if we will but heed them. In a dispatch to The Chicago Daily News, William H. Stoneman writes: "Much of Britain's rise in juvenile delinquency and crime has been due to the disruption of school life, resulting in 'officially sanctioned truancy.' Even where schools have continued to operate in safe areas, systems have been disorganized by calling up capable teachers for active service. It is natural for the more red-blooded type of teacher to try and enlist, and in this country he was allowed to do so. It was a sad mistake, and one for which England will pay for a generation."

We in America should profit from this timely warning, says Dr. Baker. By giving intelligent attention now to the staffing of our schools, we can avoid the penalty which England must "pay for a generation."

If America is to be kept strong for this war, and to achieve competence to deal with postwar problems, the schools must be maintained at a high level of efficiency now—and for the duration.

To Change the Subject:

Salute to Unsung Heroes..... By Josephine Ripley

What a lot of thrilling reading we shall have after the war!

Not that we lack it now. But when it all can be told—then we shall learn of the mighty deeds of little people, of plucky battles waged long after the tidal wave of war had passed.

We shall hear tales of the "potato barges" that continued to fight their way to the besieged British garrison at Tobruk. Pudgy little trawlers that braved a hail of German steel with as fearless a crew as ever bunked over a hold full of munitions.

When one of these supply boats went down under an attack of 24 planes, her antiaircraft guns still were blazing as the water gushed over the sinking deck. There were many more as gallant.

Perhaps we may hear, too, when the war is over of armies which were left behind, and yet fought on. Of the band at Crete—those 12,000 British and Anzac soldiers who "missed the boat" at "another Dunkirk," refused to be captured and fled to the hill...

From there they carried on guerrilla warfare, it was reported, swooping down on German sentries at night, setting fires, looting German garrisons for supplies.

Occasionally a few would find a boat and escape across the Mediterranean to tell their story, and of sturdy natives who brought them food in their hideouts, braving capture and execution to befriend the orphaned army.

When the last gun spits its last round of lead and the world is suddenly quiet again, then men will come down from the hills—the men in Crete, if there are any left, and the men of General Mikhailovitch.

There's a price of $1,000,000 on the head of the General of the stout Serbian Army that fights on in the mountains of Yugoslavia. There are over 100,000, it is said, peasants, women, and even children.

A sharp thorn in the side of the Nazis is this fierce guerrilla band. Families of the General and 14 of his commanders have been taken by the Germans. The General has been warned that 16,000 hostages would be killed unless he called off his "spring offensive."

Replied General Mikhailovitch in a message to the Yugoslav Government in London: "I intend to carry on the fight against the Axis forces until death or until they are cleared from Yugoslav soil."

How this vagabond army is receiving its supplies no one knows—at least no one who will tell. The British could drop them from planes, speculate some. Others call attention to the rugged seacoast of Yugoslavia and the possible presence of smugglers in the Axis-infested waters.

After the war, perhaps we shall have the story—and pay tribute to real courage and resourcefulness and patriotism.

We may learn then of "silent warfare" against the conqueror in many lands, of everyday people who have risen to the heights of heroism when the call for heroism came.

Behind the wartime censorship of Russia, Stalin's invisible army wages persistent warfare against the invader. There are boys and girls, fathers and mothers fighting side by side behind the German lines. "Every bush, every peasant house shoots at you," the Nazi soldiers say.

Braver than the men in uniform are these soldiers of the Soviet. No mercy for them if they are caught. They are not held as prisoners of war as are men of the regular army.

Take Alexander Tchekalin, just 16, whose name is now a byword of heroism throughout the Soviet nation. He threw sticks of dynamite into Nazi tanks, sniped at patrols from behind hayricks. Cornered one day, he decided to fight his way out or sell his life dearly.

The hand grenade with which he faced the Nazis turned out to be a dud. The boy was promptly hanged by the Germans. He was posthumously decorated with the Order of Lenin and given the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union," the nation's highest tributes.

After the war, we shall know more, too, of those intrepid soldiers and marines of Bataan and Corrigedor, the boys who braved a hail of Japanese fire to repair the flag pole at the fort that the Stars and Stripes might fly where they belonged—high and free against the sky.

More than this, we shall know when it is over, that they did not risk their lives in vain—that our flag flies again over the little harbor fortress, over historic Bataan, and wherever free men sing "My country 'tis of thee."

Reprisals . . . But Sabotage Continues in Naziland

Shooting of hostages in occupied areas laid to effort to curb rising tide of resistance.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—The sharp increase in German hostage shootings in the occupied countries is attributed here partly to increased resistance, but still more to the determined German effort to cow the population so they can be held in subjection more easily during the offensive against Russia.

Hitherto the Germans have generally kept such acts quiet. Today they are advertising them. For instance at the Ghent sabotage trial just one month ago Belgian newspapermen were admitted to the court-martial proceedings.

This was the first time such a thing had happened. And a German language newspaper in Belgium, the Brüsseler Zeitung, said that their presence was "by design."

The 14 accused men were described as a "terrorist group under Communist leadership in close contact with an anti-German 'White Brigade' which works in the British service." It was claimed that the men had committed many acts of sabotage, including an attack on the Ghent to Brussels railway.

"Helping the Enemy"

Seven of the fourteen on trial were condemned to be executed. One was acquitted, and the remainder received prison sentences—allegedly because they were said to have "retracted" or admitted that they had been "victims of British propaganda."

The Ghent trial is only one of many that have taken place in Belgium during the past six weeks. There has in fact been a serious increase in executions for such "crimes" as distributing anti-German literature, possessing firearms, or "helping" the enemy.

It doesn't seem either that these acts of repression or the new policy of publicity have been particularly successful. Someone threw a bomb at a meeting of Flemish Nazis in Brussels April 16. Somebody else shot the local Rexist (pro-Nazi) leader. And a growing number of incidents are reported in which the Roman Catholic clergy have come into conflict with the few pro-Nazi Belgians.

A similar growth of terror shootings is going on elsewhere. Ten hostages were shot at Lille, France, on May 5 as a reprisal for the shooting of a German soldier. Dutch to the number of 72 were executed this month for "attempting to gain contact with Germany's enemies." In both cases the Germans gave the fullest publicity to the executions.

False Charges

In Norway, which has hitherto experienced very little of this type of savagery, 18 innocent persons were shot at Oslo on April 30 because two members of the German Security Police had been killed, allegedly by Norwegians who had returned secretly from England.

Trumped-up charges of this type are only comparable to the shooting of Czechs under similar circumstances last year. In each case those executed were actually known to be in prison when the German victim was attacked, so they couldn't possibly have had anything to do with the attack.

It is noticeable that the present wave of shootings is principally in countries along the Western European seaboard. It is evident therefore that it has some connection with recent British raids and German fear of an Anglo-American invasion of Europe.

The Germans naturally want to prevent the local population from joining in a Commando raid as the French did at St. Nazaire on the French Atlantic coast. And they want, too, to send every man they can spare to the eastern front.

With their usual complete inability to understand any other method but terrorism the Germans fail to realize that the more people they shoot and the more publicity they give to the shootings, the more certainly will those who are left rebel at the first possible moment.

Norwegians "Tough"

Meanwhile there is no doubt that in addition to the acts already enumerated the enslaved population is managing both to commit useful acts of sabotage and to make things as uncomfortable as possible for the slave drivers.

Resistance of the clergy and teachers in Norway is well known. So is the highly successful Norwegian trick of disorganizing postal services by bombarding some local Nazi office with letters of which as many as 30,000 are addressed to a single man on a single day.

Similar things happen in other countries. The Dutch, for instance, are now liable to severe penalties if they walk in groups or wear "homogeneous dress," because they have managed to give the impression that to do so is anti-German. According to a Swedish newspaper they have also successfully sabotaged a collection of household metals of which only 1 per cent of the expected amount has been collected for making munitions for Germany. There have been a number of arrests in consequence.

Thus while Hitler is waging his offensive against Russia on the East he will evidently have to keep a wary eye on what is happening in the West.

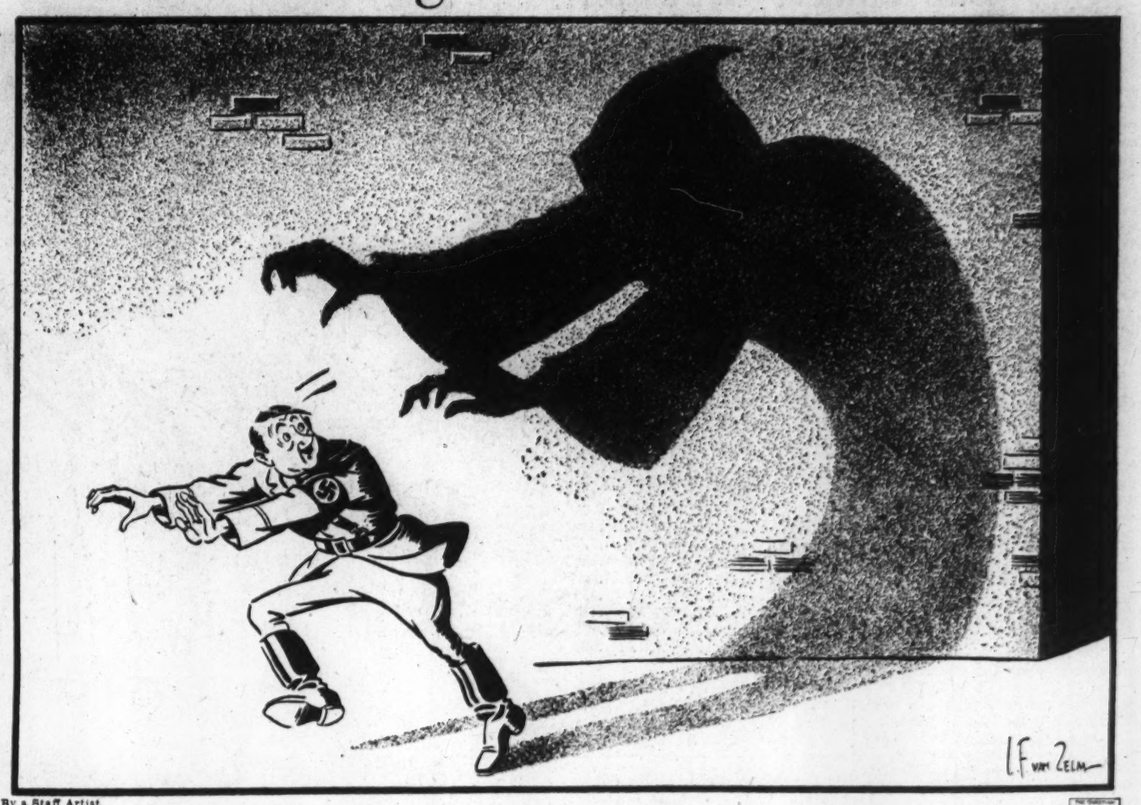
Boldness Increasing

The local population while keeping on the whole admirable control of its feelings is manifesting growing impatience and increasing boldness.

And the Nazis with their terror shootings are behaving in exactly the way best calculated to enhance instead of reduce the danger which will become apparent in their rear in the west as they come to grips with the Russians in the east.

The day when the enslaved people of Europe rise up in revolt against the Nazis en masse may still be some distance in the future—its calendar is synchronized with the calendar of the United Nations invasion of the Continent.

In the meantime, sabotage, slowdown strikes, shooting of Nazi officials, and curtailment of food production for Germany, is proceeding. It was increased under the impetus of Premier Stalin's plea to the Czechs May 7 to "cease passive resistance" and organize for an immediate armed struggle against the German invaders.



By a Staff Artist

Catching Up With Him?

'Freedom Knows Only Victory'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Europe's silent army of anti-Nazi patriots is steadily sawing away at the props which hold up the Nazi war machine.

It goes slowly, but relentlessly. A massing legion of guerrillas and underground organizers, clergymen and school-teachers, school children, and housewives is sowing destruction, hampering troop movements, curtailing production, and combatting as best it can the dictums of their Nazi enslavers.

Awaiting the day when Europe is invaded and their final thrust can be timed to crumble the Nazi-imposed structure from within, they are steadily learning new techniques of resistance, and finding the weak links in the Nazi chain that encircles them.

Even within Germany itself this silent army is at work, taking the form of secret anti-Hitler fronts among mine and industrial workers. Meager reports which reach the outside world tell of sabotage of German railways and slow-ups in industry. In Italy similar efforts have forced Mussolini to increase the strength of the Fascist police corps, to augment the attempts of the already implanted Nazi Gestapo agents who have honeycombed the major cities of the Axis "partner."

Following are a few of the more recent developments on the anti-Nazi front inside blacked-out Europe:

Hungary:

Unrest in Hungary came into the open May 12, when 16 Hungarian officers were reported to have been executed for having plotted revolt in the army. At the same time reports from neutral sources said that a purge of so-called communist and anti-war elements was proceeding within Hungary. It was reported that high Hungarian Government officials had an understanding with the clergy of Hungary in attempting to reach an agreement with the British through the mediation of the Free Hungarian movement in the United States.

Greece:

A Greek guerrilla army of 100,000 men is reported to be organized and carrying out sabotage against the German, Italian, and Bulgarian armies of occupation. The army, organized into several independent bands but maintaining a central co-ordinating intelligence, recently blew up a German troop train, killing and injuring a thousand German soldiers. Fifteen Greeks were reported killed as hostages, but this was followed by the raid of another band of Greek tribesmen who stormed the residence of the Governor of a port, killing the Governor, and carrying off German troops and hostages. During March Italy admitted 352 Italians killed and 358 missing, most of which took place in Greece.

Norway:

Aside from the very real resistance of Norway's clergy and educational bodies, guerrilla bands, sometimes equipped with the invaders' own weapons, are continually harrying German units in Northern Norway. More than 400 Nazis are reported to have been killed during the past three months. The Nazis have been forced to organize their own fire brigades, supervised by the chief of the Hamburg (Germany) fire department, to replace Norwegian brigades which refuse to respond to fires which mysteriously break out in German installations.

Yugoslavia:

Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, leader of the Chetnik Serbian Guerrilla warriors in the Bosnian mountains, is reported to have been joined by many officers and troops of Bulgaria and Rumania who refused to fight with the Germans against Russia. Albanian patriots under the Italian occupatioon are also reported to have joined General Mihailovitch's army. It is reported that a total of 24 Axis divisions are now employed entirely in combatting the Serbian guerrillas. In Bulgaria large numbers of acts of sabotage have taken place on railway lines, indicating the growing dissatisfaction with the Government's pro-German policy.

The Croatians are also reported to be resisting occupation. Resistance takes the place of economic war—refusal to bring agricultural produce to German controlled markets. The Yugoslav Government-in-exile in London reported recently that Axis occupation forces had executed more than 465,000 Serbs, 100,000 of which were killed by Hungarian soldiers in Northern Yugoslavia alone.

Netherlands:

A new intensification of anti-Nazi activity in the Netherlands was evidenced when Nazi firing squads shot 24 more Dutchmen May 12, bringing to 96 the total number of Dutchmen executed by the Nazis for alleged plotting to pave the way for an Allied invasion.

The Dutch clergy has embarked upon a program of organized resistance which has resulted in the Nazi commissioner Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart ordering a number of churches to pray for the occupation authorities. Patriotic Dutchmen are sabotaging anti-Jewish measures ordered by the German, ignoring numerous regulations relating to Jews and frequently lending a hand to Jewish countrymen in difficulties.

Austria:

Nazi authorities are reported to have launched a strong campaign to offset the continuing decline in production and have threatened severe punishment of "slackers and absentees." While Germany has been anxious to build up production in plants which they cohsidered far enough away to be immune from RAF raids, a marked decline in manufacturing has been noticeable, traceable in no small measure to dissatisfaction of workers over food supply and labor conditions.

Czechoslovakia:

The giant Skoda munitions works at Brno, already reported at only 40 per cent efficiency due to sabotage, is reported to be subject of increasing sabotage. While an armed Nazi guard is required at every fifth machine, these precautions did not prevent destruction of a power station which put the arms factory out of operation for 14 days. The day after that explosion another blast rent a machine-gun assembly shop. Seventeen Czech workers were reported killed when Storm troops fired upon striking workers at Brno.

In Slovakia growing antagonism against the pro-German Government has been noted among the Slovak Catholics who protest anti-Jewish measures.

Rumania:

While Rumanian troops fight on the Russian front alongside Nazi soldiers, resistance to this part by Rumania has gained ground rapidly. An army of Rumania guerrilla troops is reported to have wrecked a German troop train, set an oil train on fire and raided a German barracks. Rumanian patriots are reported to have been in communication with, and to have received instruction in sabotage from, Gen. Draj Mihailovitch who is directing the Chetnik guerrilla armies in Serbia. The first reported act by this Rumanian guerrilla band was the derailment of a Nazi troop train near Bucharest, and the killing of some 70 German soldiers.

Rumanian schoolboys between 15 and 20 were reported sentenced to from 10 to 15 years in prison on charges of subversive political activities.

Luxemburg:

A growing number of Luxemburgers are reported to be entering Nazi concentration camps for anti-Nazi activities. One person was sent to camp for a year for voicing anti-Nazi sentiments; another was sentenced to eighteen months for possessing anti-Nazi propaganda. A clergyman was sentenced to a year in prison for voicing anti-Nazi statements from the pulpit.

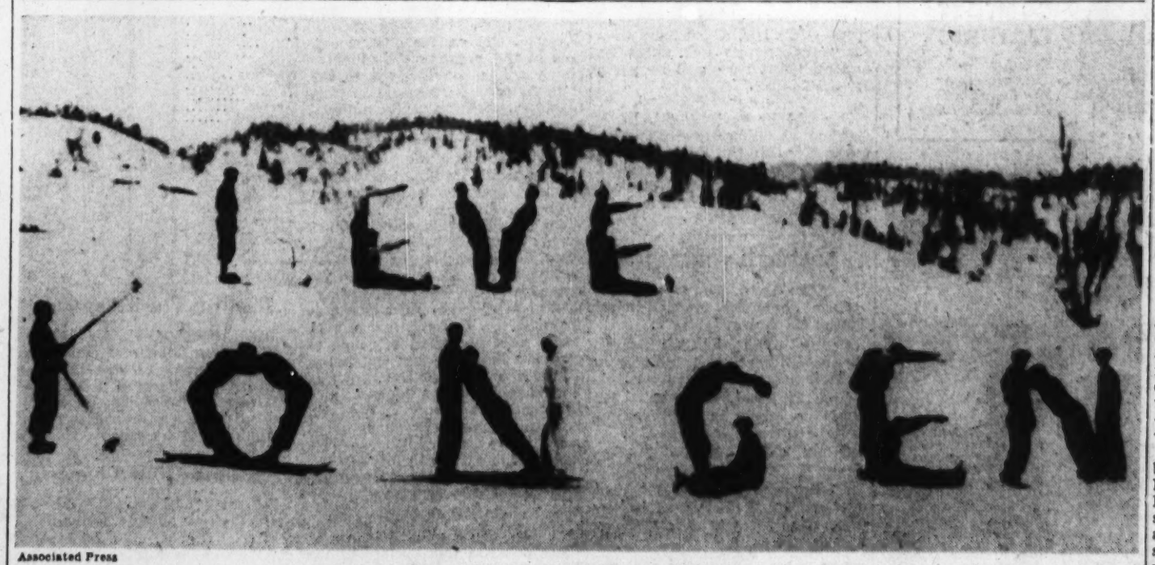
Spain Recruiting Labor for Germany

By the Associated Press

Madrid, May 13

Syndicates throughout Spain have begun signing up workers for service with labor groups in Germany. The Nazis pay for transportation to and from Germany.

[A German decree issued yesterday gave Nazi authorities powers to increase working hours in French factories producing for the German war machine.]



Associated Press

Patriotic Norwegians Defy Nazis

Against a snow-covered mountainside described as "somewhere in Norway," loyal Norwegian skiers defy Nazis by spelling out "Leve Kongen"—"Long Live the King." This picture was received here from Stockholm.

Steady Duty From Chet Ross and Art Johnson Would Boost Stock of Braves

Left Fielder Plays First Full Contest of Season

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even in defeat there is usually some consolation. Take, for example, Chicago's 9-8 triumph over the Braves yesterday in the series opener at Allston. The local National Leaguers should have won with ease, but they played sloppy baseball in the field and their pitching was minor league in spots. However, the appearance of Chet Ross in left field for the full nine innings for the first time this spring must be looked upon with a shade of optimism.

With or without Ross the Braves of '42 are potent at the plate. Fernandez, Lombardi, Demaree, Waner and Kluttz have taken care of that. But if the rangy Buffalo boy could finish out the schedule and play the brand of ball he did in his freshman 1940 campaign, the Braves probably would be first division all the way.

Unable to Run

Ross was of little use a year ago. Unable to get around on an ankle he injured at San Antonio, he saw only rare action as a pinch hitter. The 17 homers and 89 runs batted in he had produced in '40 were a distant memory. Early this spring he was hampered by the injury. He could swing a bat, yet running hard after balls in the outfield was next to impossible. Casey Stengel told the writers he would go along without Chet in his plans.

That should give you a fair idea of how the Braves' stock soared yesterday when Ross covered his territory in the field with his 1940 alertness and contributed a ringing double to the 11-hit attack. The two-bagger was one of the hardest hit balls of the day—a line drive against the left field barrier near the foul line—and was responsible for two of the Boston runs.

Outfield Shifts

Ross's return makes it possible for Stengel to use a complete right-handed outfield against southpaw pitching, if he so desires. The manager has Chet, Johnny Cooney and Frank Demaree. And if Casey wants more power while a right-hander is working on the opposing mound, he can send lefties Max West, Tommy Holmes and Paul Waner out there—at least, he can when Buddy Gremp is able to relieve West at first base. Bud is still on the sidelines with a twisted knee.

With 28 men on the roster, Stengel must drop three to be within the 25-player limit by midnight May 25. As of this morning, he had 12 pitchers, three catchers, six outfielders and seven infielders. For a guess at this hour, it seems likely that two hurlers and one infielder will be sent out to the minors. Jim Hickey is one of the pitchers and later an infielder will go.

Johnson's First

Stengel has said that a trip to Hartford might not do Art Johnson any harm. But the southpaw from Winchester and Arlington may have saved his job up here by holding the Cubs to one hit and a lone run in a 3 1-3 inning relief stretch. He was wild, issuing two walks and hitting a batter, but he had good stuff, and the wildness could probably be attributed to lack of work. It was his first appearance since spring training, when his arm began giving him trouble.

If he could pitch like he did last season, Johnson would be a big help to Stengel's staff. Casey needs a left-hander on the starting line. Lou Tost, who was driven out by the Cubs yesterday, may not be ready to go nine innings. Likewise in regard to Jim Wallace. But Johnson with a sound arm could do it.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	7	.708
Cleveland	16	9	.640
Detroit	17	12	.586
Boston	14	10	.583
Washington	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	12	16	.429
St. Louis	11	17	.393
Chicago	6	19	.240

Result May 12

Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.
All other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	17	8	.680
Pittsburgh	16	12	.571
Boston	15	13	.536
Cincinnati	13	12	.520
St. Louis	12	13	.480
Chicago	12	14	.462
New York	12	14	.462
Philadelphia	8	19	.296

Results May 12

Chicago 9, Boston 8.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.

Briefs . . . The Cardinals, who are not hitting, come here on the morrow for the first of three games . . . Their defeat at Phillie yesterday was the fourth straight . . . On Sunday they were blanked twice by the Reds . . . Jim Tobin's pinch homer against the Cubs was his second of the year . . . The Cubs won, incidentally, on unearned runs . . . A couple of questionable decisions at first base by Umpire Lee Ballanfant helped, also . . . Unable to open at Chicago yesterday, the Red Sox tried again today.

Hagen, Demaret Latest Entries In Charity Golf

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Although 327 entry blanks for the Hale America national open charity golf tournament were received yesterday, Joe Dey of the USGA, said that the deadline would be extended from this evening to Friday noon.

The entries received included Walter Hagen and Jimmy Demaret, both of Detroit; Fred McLeod of Washington, the 1908 open champion; Dick Metz and Ky Lafoon, top-flight professionals.

Dey added that amateurs were entering the competition, receipts of which will go to the USO and Navy Relief, in greater proportion than for any recent open. Latest of the play for fun aces to enter are Alfred Doering of Chicago and Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis.

Break for Byrd —By Pap'

THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING
HIS VICTORY IN THE GREENSBORO OPEN WAS HIS FIRST MAJOR TRIUMPH
Sam BYRD
- THE FORMER BIG LEAGUER MUST BE RECKONED WITH IN FUTURE PRO COMPETITION
OH, WELL - I CAN BEAT THE BABE AT GOLF
HE SPENT SIX YEARS ON THE YANKEE BENCH AS UNDERSTUDY TO BABE RUTH
SAM QUIT BASEBALL TO FASHION A CAREER IN GOLF IN 1937 AFTER THE CARDINALS HAD PURCHASED HIM
PAP'

Wide World Features

Around The Hub

Heptagonal Fun

For pure enjoyment the college track teams entered in this week's Heptagonal Games in the Stadium, Saturday, have it over the I. C. 4-A. Games. In this meet the colleges enter more athletes and have a more intense interest in the team championship. The I. C. 4-A. affair has been pretty well dominated of late years, and colleges with only a few outstanding track men ignore the team prize to send only their star performers for individual titles.

There are enough good individualists in the Hep meet to deserve a goodly crowd and the general competition will be close. As a matter of fact, Harvard is engaging in a sort of three-ring circus with the track meet, the baseball game with Cornell, and the Adams Cup regatta on the Charles River, not to mention minor sports.

* * *

There is an interesting story connected with the hitting of the East Boston boy, Lennie Merullo, shortstop of the Cubs. It appears that he hardly hit for the size of his hat in the early minor leagues, but last year in August it was discovered that he swung at the ball with such force that he lifted himself off his feet and the power was gone. Now he is hitting lustily with his feet on the ground.

* * *

A pat on the back is due Herb Gallagher. His Northeastern baseball team dropped Maine twice yesterday at Orono by scores of 8-1 and 2-1 and won the New England College Conference championship. The season record shows the Huskies with 10 victories in 11 games played. They lost only to Connecticut at Storrs by a 10-7 tally.

* * *

"Ted Williams is the best left-handed hitter to come into the majors since the debut of Babe Ruth," says Billy Evans, former general manager of the Red Sox farm system, in the June issue of Esquire, in which he has written an article picking Baseball's 13 Best Batters.

* * *

The Navy has deferred Sam Snead. His enlistment has been postponed to Monday so that he can compete at Charles River in the Big 8 golf tournament to raise funds for Navy Relief. The M. G. A. announces that 180 have bought 'sponsors' tickets, which more than guarantees purses and expenses, and all ticket sales will be profit for the fund.

* * *

It could be that the St. Louis Cardinals, visiting Braves Field tomorrow, wish they had Johnny Mize back on first base to drive in some runs. In their four-straight defeats they have scored a total of four runs.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Gene Thompson, Reds—Pitched one-hitter against Dodgers.

Connie Ryan and Bill Jurges, Giants—They pulled triple play in seventh inning against Pirates.

Jack Wallaesa, Athletics — Hit three-run homer in eighth inning to beat Browns.

Frank Hoerst, Phils — Pitched six-hit ball to down Cardinals.

Ed Hanyzewski, Cubs—Hit two-run single to help himself to victory over Braves in relief pitching role.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . . . Hub. 2100
And at Braves Field . . . . . Sta. 9600

Stymie Faces Game of Golf In Drive for Contributions

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stymies many times have played important parts in the winning of golf championships, but right now the stymie is playing its greatest role in history. The whole royal and ancient game is finding itself stymied by the all-out war effort in its aims to help that effort along.

Golf wants to do all it can to help, naturally, and is doing everything possible to contribute, but it finds its program impeded by regulations vitally necessary to the conduct of the war.

Here in New England, especially, the drastic curtailments are being felt all down the golfing line, and many of the game's excellent plans for raising funds may get no further than the locker room.

The gas rationing now being put into effect is the latest of four successive blows, all of which add up to a lessening of golf's effectiveness at raising funds. First came the curtailment of the manufacture of clubs and balls; then came the acute labor shortage for the maintenance of courses; third was the rationing of tires; and now this gasoline business.

First Indication

Probably the first indication of how this latest edict, coupled with the other three, will affect the golfing program will be seen this Saturday when the Big Eight tournament under the sponsorship of the M. G. A. is held at Charles River Country Club. Unquestionably, the gate receipts—even though ear-marked for Navy Relief—will suffer. Sam Snead, who definitely will be here, Byron Nelson, Craig Wood, Sammy Byrd, Jimmy Demaret, Horton Smith, Jimmy Thomson, and Benny Hogan are all powerful names at the box office, but it will probably not be a question of fans wanting to see these stars, but one of whether they can.

In the last war, golf raised something like a million and a half dollars for the Red Cross, and the chances are that the same amount or near it will be raised during this war. But that amount is only a small part of what golf could raise were conditions the same as in 1917-18, for today there are approximately four times as many courses and many, many times more players.

Raised $50,000

The rest of the country which has not been hit by gasoline rationing will undoubtedly do better than New England and the Eastern Seaboard. Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, for instance, raised some $50,000 in one week last winter in Texas, and are raising more money with their series of exhibitions as they tour with the Hollywood Victory Caravan. But on the other hand, look at the indifferent manner in which golfers have taken to the Hale America tournament in Chicago, the substitute for the national open. The U. S. G. A. almost broke precedent yesterday when it extended the deadline for filing entries until Friday, because so few were in under the wire to date.

The U. S. G. A. has approved plans for individual contributions, such as the designations of USO traps, the fine for getting into them being a war stamp or a direct contribution to the service. It has approved the purchase of a stamp at the first tee, and the draining of ponds and shortening of rough to conserve balls. In addition, it has arranged nearly 3,000 Hale America tournaments at various clubs throughout the country. But just how much these 3,000 tourneys will raise is also a question, for reports from various clubs in this vicinity disclose that individual play has fallen off more than slightly.

Only Hold Open

It has been intimated before in these columns that certain of the M. G. A. championships and probably several of its three- or four-day non-title tournaments would be cancelled. We now go further to state that probably the only championship the association will hold will be the open at Oyster Harbors, and that because transportation on the train will be fairly simple, with busses scheduled to take competitors to the hotel. But the caddie, junior, amateur, Class B, and mixed foursome events will probably be off. They will be announced in all probability, with courses and dates made public, in the hope that conditions may change and allow them to be staged, but little hope of fulfillment of the schedule is held.

Unfortunately for golf, it is the hardest hit sport. It has already made valuable contributions to the war effort, and could make many more under different conditions. But even though stymied—and stymied beautifully—you can still depend on golf to hit 'em straight down the fairway as often as it can to help out in the emergency.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Kluttz	38	4	12	0	4	.316
Fernandes	112	17	37	2	15	.330
Demaree	62	7	19	1	10	.307
Ross	10	1	3	0	1	.300
Lombardi	47	10	20	4	13	.426
Waner	63	9	18	0	3	.286
Sisti	62	13	17	2	14	.274
Miller	107	11	29	2	9	.271
Holmes	106	8	27	2	5	.255
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	20	2	5	0	3	.231
West	78	9	17	0	4	.224
Cooney	55	8	11	0	1	.200
Masi	10	0	1	0	0	.100
Wietelmann	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Doerr	65	12	26	3	23	.400
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Di Maggio	98	23	32	3	11	.327
Tabor	97	14	31	0	14	.320
Foxx	73	14	23	3	10	.315
Fox	83	14	26	2	20	.313
Pesky	100	16	30	0	7	.300
Williams	88	28	26	7	27	.295
Lupien	21	5	6	0	1	.286
Peacock	55	5	15	0	6	.273
Conroy	55	2	7	1	3	.255
Finney	10	2	1	0	0	.100
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	1	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	4	1	0	1.000
Earley	7	3	1	.750
Tobin	7	4	3	.571
Tost	5	3	3	.500
Javery	6	3	3	.500
Bain	6	1	1	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Wallace	3	1	1	.500
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Hutchings	3	0	0	.000
Hickey	1	0	1	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brown	6	1	0	1.000
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Newsome	6	4	1	.800
Wagner	4	3	1	.750
Dobson	6	3	3	.500
Terry	5	1	2	.333
Judd	5	1	3	.250
Hughson	5	0	0	.000
Butland	2	0	0	.000
Ryba	2	0	1	.000

Re-elect Track Captain

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 13 (AP)—E. Bertram Mott of Morristown, N. J., yesterday became the first University of Vermont track captain to gain re-election. He won a total of 16 first places in the four dual meets this spring.

Freshman Rule Changed

BRUNSWICK, Maine (AP)—Bowdoin College announces that its sports eligibility rule had been changed for the duration of the war to permit freshmen to compete on varsity teams. Colby and Bates previously announced similar rule changes.

Crew Classic Is Postponed For One Year

Cancellation of the 1942 regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association because of the impossibility of finding a date convenient to a majority of the country's 11 major rowing colleges was announced last night by Asa S. Bushnell, secretary-treasurer of the association. The announcement does away wth the event for 1942 only, and not for the duration of the war.

The board of stewards had previously reached a decision not to return to Poughkeepsie for the 45th annual classic this spring, listing as the principal reasons for this move the unfavorable tidal conditions and the need for shorter training periods than a race on the Hudson requires. It had been felt that a race elsewhere, possibly on Lake Onondaga at Syracuse, was entirely feasible.

Proper Day

Efforts were then made to determine the proper day for staging the regatta, which has been held each spring since 1895 save for a three-year lapse from 1917 through 1919 and in the depression year of 1933. Yesterday, however, it became evident that arrangements to hold the event could not be made and Bushnell issued the following statement:

"It has been decided to cancel the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's annual regatta this year because no date convenient to a majority of the country's 11 major rowing colleges can be found. The lack of uniformity in wartime academic schedules made one date too early for some, too late for others. What proved to be right for four former participants would be wrong for the other seven, and we seemed to meet this obstacle at every turn.

Not for Duration

"The association did not wish to hold the regatta without a representative entry," Bushnell continued. "Hence we are canceling this year's race and interrupting the series with much reluctance."

Member colleges of the I. R. A. are Columbia, Cornell, Navy, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse. Invitations to enter the regatta are normally extended to California, M. I. T., Princeton, Rutgers, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Big League Clubs Have Until May 25 To Reduce Rosters

CHICAGO (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis has notified the American and National leagues that the player deadline has been extended to May 25 as a war measure.

Normally the limit for cutting player squads to 25 men would have become effective at midnight tonight, one month after the opening of the season.

Will Harridge, President of the American League, said the extension was necessary because of the large number of players up for Army call.

Penn Opener Is A Service Game

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania football team will open the 1942 season against a U. S. Naval Pre-Flight School of the South eleven at Franklin Field here Sept. 26, the proceeds going to charities allied with the war effort.

Penn extended its regular season from eight games to nine to schedule the service school at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., directed by William S. Gooch, Jr., former director of athletics at William and Mary College.

Wisconsin Enters With Strong Crew

MADISON, Wis., May 13 (AP)—The University of Wisconsin crew will leave for Boston tomorrow to participate Saturday in the Adams Cup race.

Coach Allan Walz considers his oarsmen one of the most powerful boatloads ever produced at Wisconsin, but said he did not expect them to beat such strong crews as those of Harvard or Navy.

Minor Leagues

Results May 12

By the Associated Press

American Association

Kansas City 11, Milwaukee 7.
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis at St. Paul, postponed.
Toledo at Columbus, postponed.

International League

All games postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 8, Oakland 2.
San Diego 3, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 4, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 5, Seattle 5. (Tie, 15 inns.)

Eastern League

Hartford 3, Wilkes-Barre 2 (11 inns.).
Other games postponed.

Texas League

Beaumont 3, Fort Worth 2.
Dallas 4, Shreveport 0.
Tulsa 7, Houston 5.
San Antonio 7, Oklahoma City 3.

Southern Association

Atlanta 7, Birmingham 2.
New Orleans 6, Chattanooga 1.
Memphis 11, Nashville 0.
Little Rock 6, Knoxville 5.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 12

St. John's 8, N. Y. U. 3.
Westchester T. 7, Millersville 6.
Seton Hall 6, Fordham 5.
W. and M. 7, Virginia 2.
Hampden-Sydney 3, Richmond 1.
Camp Grant 8, Chicago 1.
Northwestern 8, W. Michigan 3.
North Carolina 3, Duke 2.

Tiny Parker, veteran International League umpire, has joined the armed forces.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Wilson Says Cubs Not Hitting

Considering his club's position in the National League standing, Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Cubs was in rather good humor on his first spring visit to Boston.

"We're all right," said the one-time catcher, when asked what he was doing in the second division. "We just aren't hitting, that's all. You can't win ball games without runs. We'll win as soon as we find the range at the plate. We've got the boys who can do it.

"In fact, we were winning a while back until the Braves came to Chicago. The only times we haven't looked good were against Boston and Philadelphia. We've lost five out of six to those two clubs. But we've held our own in the West."

Novikoff in Slump

What about Lou Novikoff, who slugged .370 at Milwaukee a year ago?

"He's not hitting for me," Wilson answered. "As a matter of fact, I don't know when we'd have lost a game if he had been. He's been walking up there with two and three on every day, but hasn't been able to come through for us. He just hasn't had it. But he's not alone. Most of the other boys have been letting me down in the clutch."

Novikoff, otherwise known as the Mad Russian, is the new darling of Wrigley Field. Every time Wilson benches him, he gets a flood of mail and wires from Cub supporters. A strikeout by Lou gets more cheers at Chicago than a home run by somebody else. Before he gets through, he'll probably be mayor of the city. His public often drove from Chicago to Milwaukee week ends of last year.

Merullo Starring

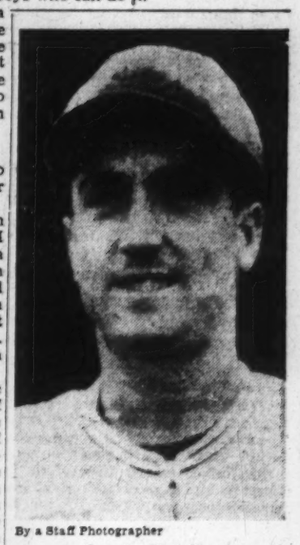
"Our only consistent hitter has been this young Merullo at shortstop," said Wilson. "The kid has been great. Ask anyone who has seen him. He can do everything. He's leading the club and he still has hit in tough 'luck.' He hit two balls—I think it was against Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—with the bases loaded. Both were pulled into left field and tagged as if shot out of a gun, but someone made a great catch each time. I'll have to say he has been extra good for me."

Lennie Merullo was born in East Boston, played semi-pro ball around the Hub and other Massachusetts towns and starred at Villanova College. As a collegian he participated in hockey and track, as well as baseball, and was good at all three. The Cubs took their first look at him at Catalina Island in the spring of 1939, but when he injured his arm there, he was sent home to take it easy. From Tulsa in '40, the shortstop moved up the ladder via Los Angeles and Toronto in '41. He broke into the National League near the close of last year, hitting .353 in seven games.

Cub Pitching

How was the Cub pitching holding up?

"It's all right," said Wilson. "It'll be better when Olsen gets back. He broke a finger in spring training and I've been able to use him only once in relief. Think I'll use him Sunday in Philadelphia. That's him pitching batting practice. You'll notice that the boys aren't getting ahold of the ball very well. He's pretty quick. They can't get around in time. There's another foul."



By a Staff Photographer
Lennie Merullo

Did the manager of the Cubs have any more young talent worth mentioning?

"This left-hand pitcher, Schmitz, looks all right," Jimmy answered. "He'll show you a good curve ball, and when he gets it over, they don't hit it much. Gilbert is doing better in center field—I mean, doing better at bat. I think he'll hit. He can get around in the field. The boy has always been able to do that."

Somebody asked Wilson if he thought the Cardinals were going to continue to lose one-run decisions all year.

"I hope so," was Jimmy's reply.

Ernie Lombardi came by and stopped to shake hands with the Cub manager.

"Suppose you fellows here in Boston know by now that the big guy is a great catcher," said Jimmy, as Lom walked away. "You have to see him every day to find it out. And you know he can hit. But did you know he's the best slow-ball hitter in the country? Well he is. You'll notice they never pull the string on old Lom."

Filed Own Story

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Cliff Stratton, Washington correspondent for the Topeka Capital, wasted little time filing this story.

Stratton chalked up his second hole-in-one on a 225-yard hole of the East Potomac golf course in Washington. Representatives William Lambertson of Kansas, Bartel Jorkman and Ray Woodruff of Michigan were his witnesses.

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Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Art, Music, and Plays

'Rio Rita' Due At the State And Orpheum

Extended runs continue to mark the current course of the screen in Boston. Continued engagements for the present week include the following:

Keith Memorial — "Saboteur," Alfred Hitchcock's thriller, with Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings, and "Don't Get Personal," with Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer and Jane Frazee. Beginning a third week.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," C. B. DeMille Technicolor spectacle, with Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Raymond Massey, Lynne Overman, Robert Preston, Charles Bickford, and Walter Hampden. Beginning a second week.

Paramount and Fenway—"My Favorite Blonde," with Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll, and "Frisco Lil," with Irene Hervey and Kent Taylor. Beginning a second week.

* * *

Abbott and Costello

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello will be back on the screen again Thursday, this time at the State and Orpheum, in "Rio Rita," a new version of the stage musical show, prepared for the use of the two comedians. Included in the yarn now are Nazi agents and fifth columnists. Kathryn Grayson and John Carroll contribute to the musical side of the entertainment. Patricia Dane, Tom Conway, Peter Whitney, and Barry Nelson are among those in the cast.

The companion feature will be "Nazi Agent," with a story about activities of Nazi consulates in the United States before they were ordered closed. Conrad Veidt plays a double role. Among the others in the cast are Ann Ayers, Frank Reicher, Dorothy Tree, and Ivan Simpson.

* * *

'Guerrilla Brigade'

A new Soviet film, "Guerrilla Brigade," is scheduled to arrive Monday at the Majestic. The picture which was made on location in the Ukraine records the manner in which the people of that region fought against the Germans in the first World War. Guerrilla leaders are portrayed by three Honored Artists of the Soviet, Stefan Shkurat, Elenz Kuzmina, and Leonid Kmit, and the part of Chubenko, the commander, is played by Lev Sverdlin who has received the award of "The Red Banner of Labor." Inhabitants of the small village of the region participated in the production.

* * *

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station will include "Defense of Moscow," which is described as an official film record; "Information Please," with John Carradine as guest; "The Gallup Poll" on "Health for Defense"; "Sports at 10 of America's Most Popular Beach Resorts"; "Roy Rogers Gives a Party at His Cowboy Tack Room"; "Gay Nineties Musical," with Clyde Cook and Yvonne Davis; two color cartoons; "Stranger Than Fiction"; Edgar Kennedy comedy, and newsreels and war films.

* * *

At Keith Boston

Beginning Friday, the stage program at the Keith Boston will include Ken Murray, Morton Downey, and Diosa Costello. The feature film will be "The Wife Takes a Flyer," with Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone in the principal roles.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, the feature films at the Exeter will be Olsen and Johnson's "Hellzapoppin," and "Joan of Paris," with Michele Morgan. A return engagement of "Major Barbara" is announced for the three days starting on Thursday, May 21.

© Paramount

Paulette Goddard

In "Reap the Wild Wind," which is staying for a second week at the Metropolitan.

Homecoming in 'Guerrilla Brigade'

Detail from the Russian film, coming to the Majestic Theater on Monday, May 18.

Abbott and Costello

The comedians in "Rio Rita," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Boys and Girls Show Their Work At Art Museum

There will be on view through May 21 at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the work of boys and girls who attend the drawing classes at the museum. About 400 students show their water colors, drawings, block-prints, and plasteline figurines.

Gusto is the general attribute of this large exhibition. The young folks put their experiences, observations and fantasies into pictures. They seem to possess an appreciation of clear statement, and they are dauntless in holding forth with no fear of limitations. The instructors let the native capacities of the child operate freely so long as it is expedient. When the expressiveness slackens, they instill principles and regulations. It is obvious from this exhibition that the teachers are prepared for this period of transition and that they provide the essential discipline.

The younger pupils are good story-tellers, and they manage within their peculiar lateral perspective to speak with amazing clarity. They employ color generously without consequent garishness. Those who are older find they must press beyond the limits of a two-dimensional space allotment, and they work in perspective, deepening the spatial environment and even imparting atmospheric quality. Their colors become softer and less spectacular. The older students seem to spend most of their time on drawing. They work in a responsible way with an appreciation for the considerations of balance, rhythm, contrast, and organization. There are many splendid black-and-white drawings in this display, the climax of which is a mural. The latter is a joint project worked out by six students who illustrate the "Four Freedoms" of the Roosevelt - Churchill Atlantic Charter. This is an admirable undertaking, done thoughtfully, seriously, and skillfully.

The modeling exhibition shows how the natural skill for molding soft material can be discerningly guided. The children learn the beauty of form, the salient traits of movement, and the problems of subordinating the part to the whole.

The war crisis is frequently treated by these young artists who show that they respond dramatically to war reports. On the whole, however, they illustrate the world of their daily experience. **D. A.**

Chaplin Comedies

Four of Charlie Chaplin's comedies are to be shown at the Fine Arts Theater starting Saturday under the title of "The Cavalcade of Laughs." The Films are "Dough and Dynamite," "His Trysting Places," "Caught in a Cabaret," and "His Prehistoric Past."

Film Assignments

Ruth Warrick, who made her film debut in "Citizen Kane," has signed a new long-term contract with RKO Radio as a result of her work in a new Orson Welles' Mercury production, "Journey into Fear" . . . John Twist is collaborating with Frank Ryan on "Bombardier" in which RKO expects Pat O'Brien to play the leading role . . . "Maisie Gets Her Man," a new release in the M-G-M series starring Ann Sothern, has been completed at Culver City . . . Ilona Massey and Jon Hall are being teamed for the romantic leads in Universal's forthcoming Frank Lloyd production, "The Invisible Agent," with Peter Lorre and Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

© Universal

Norman Lloyd and Priscilla Lane

In "Saboteur," continuing on the screen at the Keith Memorial

Percy Grainger, Man of Music

By Winthrop P. Tryon

There is no telling where Percy Grainger, man of music, will next be found—whether playing the piano as soloist with the symphony orchestra of some metropolis here or there, or leading the chorus or the band of some high school in the East, the West, or the South. But no mistake, he appears both as soloist and as conductor at the concert of the Boston Civic Symphony, announced for Jordan Hall tomorrow evening. He was to be seen and heard at Brown Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music last night rehearsing the Delius Piano Concerto with that organization, under the direction of Joseph Wagner, and taking a turn at the front guiding the players through three pieces of his own which bear the familiar titles of "Spoon River," "Colonial Song," and The Gumsuckers' March from "In a Nutshell" Suite.

Most people when they hear the name of Grainger, think of a personage in the big concert world who plays the piano dazzlingly, or they think of a modern master who has arranged certain folk tunes for popular home performance on the piano. A considerable number of young folk know him as a man who occasionally comes to their school to direct the singing or the playing of an unusual kind of piece, most likely something very old, perhaps medieval. Everybody knows him as a more or less frequent visitor and expects him to return in due time, even though it may be quite a while since he was last around.

* * *

An artist can give 125 concerts or so a season and yet miss calling even at Boston for a considerable period. An artist, too, can play the piano with high distinction and yet be something more than a pianist. Further than that, an artist can compose a good many works of one sort and another and yet be something more than a composer. In the case of Mr. Grainger, the broader the designation the better. To call him a man of music is to be about right.

Mr. Grainger might be expected to come to town bringing a novelty in his portfolio. But not this trip. He has long stood up for Delius, and he can make the Delius Concerto as majestic as he can make the Schumann Concerto noble. He has stood by the orchestral pieces which he wrote long ago, when to a conservative orchestral conductor like Max Zach, who formerly headed the St. Louis Symphony, he seemed like a young man who didn't know where he was going and what road he was travelling. Doubtless with keen and energetic performers, like those of the Civic Symphony, he can make the March from "In a Nutshell" move in a very definite direction indeed.

* * *

For the matter of that, Mr. Grainger is all enthusiasm for the present generation of American instrumentalists. He declares they can execute without a hitch or a complaint music that the old-time routinists brought over from Europe balked at and even refused to touch. He goes so far as to aver that the boys and girls of high school bands and choruses can do things that used to be thought impossible, and not a sign of protest from them.

Two subjects upon which Mr. Grainger harps unrestrainedly are English music of the fourteenth century, time of Chaucer, lately dug out of neglect by musicologists, and American music as developing today—jazz, swing, and the whole business. He rates the first ahead of Bach, and the second at the front of everything done in the whole round of active civilization.

Strange. Ask him twice, and he repeat sthat he means both assertions of opinion literally.

Screen News

New York

Brian Donlevy, upon completion of his current starring role in Paramount's "Wake Island," will go to M-G-M to appear with Robert Taylor and Charles Laughton in "Cargo of Innocence." The role of Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu in "Wake Island" will be played by Richard Loo, a Chinese-American actor. Mr. Loo will deliver word-for-word the "peace speech" which Mr. Kurusu made at a banquet given for him by officers of Wake Island's marine garrison last winter.

* * *

Norman Krasna's first assignment under his writer-director contract with Warners is to be "Princess O'Rouke," a Hal B. Wallis production, scheduled to go before the cameras next month. Tony Gaudio has been named as cameraman.

* * *

Samuel Goldwyn has made a short subject in which Gary Cooper, currently appearing in "The Pride of the Yankees," delivers a direct appeal to motion picture audiences to contribute to the Army and Navy Emergency Relief Fund.

* * *

Kay Francis and John Boles are to play secondary leads with Diana Barrymore and Robert Cummings in Universal's Henry Koster production, "Love and Kisses, Caroline," scheduled to go before the camera within the week. Andy Devine and Jane Darwell will have featured supporting roles.

On the Stage

The Colonial, it seems, will be the theater to which "My Sister Eileen" will come for a return engagement starting on Monday, June 1.

* * *

Seats are now on sale for "Address: Hamburg," which will make its début on May 21 at the Peabody Playhouse in a production by the Tributary Theater.

* * *

The company of "Claudia," now at the Wilbur, is expected to return to New York for a second engagement at the conclusion of the run in Boston. The St. James Theater in New York is being reserved in the possibility that the company will be in Manhattan the week of May 25.

* * *

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are to appear together next season in "The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman. This will be a joint production of the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild. Kurt Weill is to compose incidental music and Jo Mielziner will design the scenery. The cast of 30 will include 10 Negroes.

* * *

Helen Hayes, currently touring in "Candle in the Wind," has bought the rights to a new play about Harriet Beecher Stowe by Mrs. Fremont Older.

* * *

"Personal Island," a new comedy by Pauline Williams, will be presented Monday at Brattle Hall by the Cambridge Summer Theater in association with Brock Pemberton. Fay Wray will be the guest star.

At the Pops Tonight

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" ..... Offenbach
Minuet of the Will of the Wisps ..... Berlioz
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Third Movement from the Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Divertissement ..... Theri
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
Pavane ..... Gould
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arr. Bodge

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Starring Roy Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"George Washington Slept Here," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Cora Witherspoon. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Squaring the Circle," Russian comedy by Katayev. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Centro Cultural Pan-Americano, 543 Boylston Street—
"Everybody's Friend," in Spanish. 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30. (Films shown Wednesday and Saturdays).

Exeter—
"Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 3:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. 2:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Bride of Buddha," 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. "Sins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 6:05, 9:50. "Duke of West Point," Joan Fontaine. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.

Modern—
"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 9:25 a. m., 1:18, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:20. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—
"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Land of the Quintuplets," "Courageous Australia," "Shuffle Rhythm," "How to Buy a Dog," "Richard Himber's Orchestra," "Harry Langdon Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:25, 4:55, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"Mystery of Marie Roget," "Maria Montez. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Escape from Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7, 9.

Uptown—
"A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott, Elisabeth Bergner. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Woman of the Year," Katherine Hepburn. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. "Girl's Town," June Storey. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Johnny Eager," Robert Young, Lana Turner. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "North of the Klondike," Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. 1:57, 6:07. "Dumbo." 3:20, 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 5:05, 8:10. "Hellzapopin," Olson and Johnson. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and R. Whorf. 2 and 8.
University: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN Thompson Square: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Hellzapopin," Olsen and Johnson. "Girls' Town," 2. Evening 7:30-11.
Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:22, 9:22. "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett, 1:54, 7:54.
Codman: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:19, 9. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2, 7:41.
Park: "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:14, 9:28. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 8:10. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:22, 9:22.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 2:30, 8:15. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 3:45, 9:30.
MALDEN — Granada: "Brooklyn Orchid," M. Woodworth, 2, 5:10, 8:10. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny, 3, 6:10, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "The Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler, 3:20, 8:20. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:05, 7, 9:45.
Strand: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, 3:30, 7, 9:40. "Mrs. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2:15, 8:30.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:50.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:30, 8:10. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Nat Pendleton. 4, 6:45, 10.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Honolulu Lu." 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 9:15. "Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. 2, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," T. Trinder and C. Hulbert. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2 and 8.
REVERE—Revere: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.
Hyde Park: "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 8:10. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:22, 9:22.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Ann Shirley. 1:40. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tune Time," Jan Garbar and Donald Novis. 2:18, 9:03. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 2:48, 8:33.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady for a Night," John Wayne and Joan Blondell. 2 and 7:48.
Watertown Square: "Lydia," Marie Oberon. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. Selected short subjects. 2:18, 7:48, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Down in San Diego," Brian Granville. R. MacDonald. 2:14, 6:36, 9:51. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:34, 7:59.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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TODAY! LAST TIMES!
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
STARTING THURSDAY!
THEIR FIRST FOR M-G-M —AND THEIR BEST!
BUD ABBOTT LOU COSTELLO in PERSON
"RIO RITA"
with KATHRYN GRAYSON · JOHN CARROLL
PATRICIA DANE · TOM CONWAY
and that Volcanic Latin Dancer
EROS VOLUSIA
plus
The man who double-crossed Hitler
"NAZI AGENT"
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CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

NOW PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
Bob HOPE · Madeleine CARROLL
"My Favorite Blonde"
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"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
Laraine Day—Barry Nelson
"A YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD"
Sun. "The Main Animal" and "Wild Bill Hickok"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Evgs. 1.10 to 3.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.50

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 249,280
1942 volume to date 39,750,976
1941 volume to date 47,995,239

Steels Lead Downtrend In Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP) — The stock market today experienced its sharpest reaction since inception of its forward jaunt in late April, and leaders generally slid off fractions to around 2 points.

Signs of a less favorable technical position displayed in the course of yesterday's mild retreat accelerated selling.

Heaviness of steels helped to turn the trend downward in the early proceedings, but in the final hour the chemicals showed the widest declines. Transactions, largest for a week or so, totaled around 350,000 shares.

Besides the question of the market's internal position after the recent run of advances, there was a note of hesitancy in connection with German claims of gains in the battle of the Kerch Peninsula.

Bethlehem, down about 2 at the worst, and General Steel Castings preferred, off more than 3, were the softest of the steels. They reached new lows for a year or longer along with Jones & Laughlin, Aviation Corp., General Gas & Electric common and "A," Boeing, U. S. Gypsum, Consolidated Oil, Savage Arms, Westinghouse Air Brake and Philco.

Others on the loss side included Chrysler, United Aircraft, Douglas, Glenn Martin, Western Union, Air Reduction, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, du Pont, Monsanto, Texas Co., Great Northern, and Santa Fe.

Bond Prices Easier

Bond prices eased toward the close today, lower-priced railroad issues setting the downward pace with losses of fractions to more than a point.

Market analysts said the dip apparently reflected softness of stock prices, although it failed to carry down many industrial bonds.

Milwaukee 5s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Chicago and North Western 4¾s of '87 and refunding 4½s of 2037, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Northern Pacific 6s and Southern Railway 4s were off in fair volume among the rails.

International Telephone 5s and Commercial Mackay incomes, with warrant, also were under water.

Foreign loans were irregular, South Americans fading fractionally and Australian Governments losing more than a point in light volume while Danish Government issues, by contrast, were higher.

U. S. Government bonds edged higher in the over-the-counter dealer market, showing advances of 1-32 to 5-32 of a point, but in the stock exchange trading was neglected.

Allocation of Food Products Seen Near

WASHINGTON (AP) — Roy F. Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administrator, said a system of allocating some major food products for specific uses soon might become necessary to avert severe shortages in the future.

Such a system would apportion food supplies and agricultural raw materials among the armed forces, the United Nations receiving lend-lease assistance, American civilians and industrial users.

Addressing a conference of representatives of farmers, processors, distributors, retailers and shippers, Mr. Henderson said:

"We are faced with a squeeze on our food supply. While from the standpoint of our total food supply no one should go hungry, we are almost certain to be up against some serious shortages of individual food items, and the sooner that is realized the better."

An allocations system—which does not involve rationing to the individual consumer—is already in effect, the administrator said, for canned goods to meet all government requirements, including military and lend-lease needs.

Grain Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—The outlook for a big wheat crop, a slump in flour business and prospects that Government sales of feed wheat will continue to press the market as efforts are made to stimulate use of huge domestic grain surpluses caused a fresh decline in prices here today.

Wheat, corn and rye were off about a cent a bushel or more in some cases while soybeans sagged as much as 3 cents.

Wheat closed ¾-1⅛ cents lower than yesterday, May $1.21, July $1.23¼; Corn 1-1 3-8 down, May 86, July 89-88⅛; oats unchanged to 3-8 off; soybeans 1 3-8-2½ lower; rye 1¾-2½ lower.

London Market Trading Is Quiet

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Developments on the Russian Front held the interest in the stock market today and trading was restricted.

Industrials held steady and British funds were maintained, however. Home rails were quiet. Oils lacked feature.

Kaffir developments rallied near the close and dividend payers were steady. Diamond issues finished irregular. Rubber shares hardened on the possibilities of excess profits tax readjustment.

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat will sell for $19,000, a decline of $1,000 from the previous transaction, under arrangements announced.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37½	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38	38	38	M'y11
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	
7½	5½	Adams Exp .60g	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— 1⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
11⅜	10	Addressog (1½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
38⅛	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	31	30½	30½	— 1⅜
2⅝	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y12
⅜	A	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅛	A	A	— A
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y11
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	M'y 9
22¾	17½	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝e	13	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
5½	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	8	123⅛	123¼	125	+ 1½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1⅝g	4	13	12¾	12¾	
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y12
81	65½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66¼	66	66	— 1½
30½	22	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
18⅜	14⅜	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 5
18⅞	15¾	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	49	49	49	+ 1½
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	20	20	20	— 1½
48¾	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	1	29½	28	29	— ⅝
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .30a	1	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— 1¼
8¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (1¼e)	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	M'y12
33	23	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	3	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— 1⅛
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	3	63	62⅝	62⅝	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	M'y 5
25⅝	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	23⅜	23	23	— 1⅜
73¾	62	AmCar&Pf13⅓e	2	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	4	17	17	17	M'y12
110	103½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	103½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	M'y 5
53⅜	41⅜	Am Colortyp .15e	2	41½	41½	41½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ 1⅛
22⅜	15¼	Am Crya Sug 1e	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y 8
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	M'y11
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ⅛e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	M'y11
⅝	A	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y12
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	1	19	19	19	— 1½
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	22½	22½	22½	— 1½
2⅜	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2	2	2	
32	26	Am-Haw SS 3k	2	27¼	27	27¼	M'y11
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— 1⅛
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	*1	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅜	Am Ice	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	M'y11
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29	29	29	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	12	2⅞	2¾	2	— 1⅛
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	7	Am Locomotive	4	7	7	7	
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	5	77¾	77	77¾	M'y12
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	3	10¼	10	10¼	M'y11
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y12
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	16½	16½	16½	—1½
½	½	Am Power & Lt	2	A	A	A	
26¼	15⅞	APL $6 pf (17⅜k)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— 1¼
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— 1¼
47⅜	33¾	Am Rad & S .15e	20	4⅛	4	4	— 1⅛
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ½e	19	10	9⅞	9⅞	— 1⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y11
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— 1⅛
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	3	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
147	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	133½	133½	133½	— 1⅛
34¼	28	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	—1¼
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	2	17⅛	17	17	— 1⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11	11	11	+ 1⅛
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8½	8¼	8½	M'y12
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	6	17¼	17	17	— ¾
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91	91	91	M'y11
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y11
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	21	111¼	110½	110⅝	— 1¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1¾e)	6	38½	37¾	37¾	— 1¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1¾e)	8	39⅜	39	39	+ 1¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	127	127	127	M'y11
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	14	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	— ¾
116½	108¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ 1½
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— 1⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
55⅜	33¾	Am Woolen	4	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	58	58	58	—3
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2¾k	1	40½	40½	40½	— 1½
28⅜	23⅛	Anaconda (1½e)	24	24	23⅜	24	
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y 5
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 6
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	30	30	30	M'y12
111⅜	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Armour Ill	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	54½	54½	54½	— 1½
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr29
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	2	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 9
4	2⅝	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ 1⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ 1⅛
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	20	36⅛	35⅜	35½	— ⅞
70	60⅛	Atch T&SF pf 5	3	66	65½	66	M'y12
26	20¼	All Coast L (1g)	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅞
34	20	All G&WI (3g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y 8
45½	33	All G&WI pf 5g	2	34½	34½	34½	M'y 7
23½	14⅜	All Refin (.40e)	8	15	14⅜	15	
109¼	100	All Refin pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	M'y12
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	10	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅞	47¼	47¼	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	44	44	44	M'y 5
9⅛	6¼	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 7
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 7
4⅜	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	88	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛

B

14⅜	10½	Bald Loco et	2	11¼	11	11	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3	3	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	8¼	8	8	— ¼
6	4⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)*18		8⅜	8½	8½	
18⅛	13⅛	Bath Ir W (½e)	4	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y11
104⅝	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	70	70	70	+3
7⅜	6⅜	Beid-Hem (.80)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y11
16½	12¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
39⅞	31½	Bendix Av (2e)	16	32½	32½	32½	— ½
14	9⅞	Benef Ind (.40e)	2	11	10¾	11	
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	7	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
66⅞	53½	Beth Steel (3e)	29	53⅞	52¼	52⅜	—2⅛
121	109¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	110	110	110	— ¼
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	21¼	20¾	20¾	—1
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
14½	11⅜	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	Apr30
21⅜	14¼	Boeing Airplane	16	14¼	13½	13⅝	—1
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	2	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	14	13¾	13¾	M'y 8
20¾	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	15	23	22½	22½	— ¼
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y11
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8	8	8	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	3	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅜	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	2	32	31½	31½	
½	A	Bkly & Q Trans	1	A	A	A	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	12	1	1	1	M'y11
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	M'y 7
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (½e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y12
8⅞	6½	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y12
7⅜	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'y12
15⅞	13	Buffalo Forg .40e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
23	17¾	Bullard Co (2)	1	18	18	18	M'y12
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	22	22	22	M'y12
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Burr Add (.30e)	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y11
20¾	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'y 7
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Byers (AM) Co	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y12
12½	10	Byron Jack (½e)	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅝

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	4	17½	17	17	— ⅛
50¼	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callanan Z-Lead	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	14⅜	14	14	— ⅝
12⅛	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	M'y12
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	M'y 5
2¼	1⅝	Capital Ad A	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	M'y 7
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	M'y12
5	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y11
69	54¾	Case (J I) (7g)	5	61	59¾	59¾	—1¼
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	— ⅛
21¼	13	Celanese (⅛e)	4	16⅜	16	16⅛	— 1⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	3	7	7	7	M'y11
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— 1⅛
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 8
3⅝	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— 1⅛
18	14	Cent Violeta 1g	3	15	14¾	15	M'y11
3½	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M'y 7
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	16¼	Chain Belt (⅝e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 5
17	14½	ChampP&F(1½e)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
7½	5½	Checker Cab		5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	19	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
93	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	M'y 7
4	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	M'y 9
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13½	9½	Chi Great W pf	6	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (½g)	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17½	12¼	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	30	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 8
⅜	A	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— A
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	A	A	A	+ A
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 6
9⅜	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 5
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	M'y 7
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y12
56¾	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	38	56½	55¾	56	— ¾
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y11
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 9
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	4	30½	30⅜	30½	M'y12
29	22	Clev Gr Br(¾e)	4	22	22	22	M'y11
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'y12
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ⅝e	1	28	28	28	M'y12
79½	56½	Coca Cola (1⅜e)	3	66	66	66	M'y12
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	59½	60½	M'y 7
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P (⅜)	8	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	M'y12
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4½)	3	98½	98½	98½	M'y 4
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A (⅛e)	4	11	11	11	M'y12
14½	13⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	*1	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	1	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅛
12½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1¾	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	30	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32½	Col G&E pf A (5)	8	35½	35½	35½	M'y11
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y12
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	63½	63½	63½	M'y11
18⅞	16½	Comi Credit (3)	14	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	— ⅛
100	91⅛	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	M'y 6
25	20½	Comi Inv Tr (3)	40	24½	24	24	— ¼
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y12
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv (.55g)	7	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
⅛	A	Com'th & South	15	A	A	A	
44½	34½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	29	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
23¾	17⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	17	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
38½	2	Conde Nast .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	M'y 8
21½	15⅛	Consol Aire (1e)	17	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
11⅜	9⅛	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10⅛	10	10	M'y12
7⅞	4¾	Cons Cop (.10e)	1	5	5	5	M'y12
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	30	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
84	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	85½	85¼	85⅜	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 7
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y12
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
61⅝	47⅜	Consol Oil (1½)	121	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	M'y 9
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	
96½	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83	83	83	M'y 9
13½	12	Container (⅛e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y12
103⅛	73½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75½	75½	75½	M'y 8
27¾	21⅛	Cont Can (¾e)	6	24½	23	23	—1½
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam b (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	34¼	33¾	34¼	— ⅛
33¾	23¾	Cont Motors .10e	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¾e	16	20½	20½	20½	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	16	16	16	M'y12
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	9	9	9	
51¾	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	47	47	47	M'y12
55⅜	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	44	44	44	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅜	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ A
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	2	11	11	11	— ¼
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y12
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y12
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y12
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	M'y

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

National Power To Submit Plan Of Dissolution

NEW YORK (AP)—Officers of the National Power & Light Company said they would submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission a modified plan for compliance with the commission's dissolution order of last August.

"Pursuant to the terms of the order," P. B. Sawyer, President, said in the company's annual report, "the officers of National submitted a tentative plan to the commission on Oct. 13, 1941.

Plan Modified

"Since then several steps have been taken to put the tentative plan into effect, but other items in it have been made impracticable by the war and its economic consequences. Therefore, National is filing with the commission a plan which reports progress made and modifies certain provisions of the October plan."

Under the October plan $2,000,000 of National's debt has been retired, and $5,400,000—19 per cent—of the company's preferred stock has been eliminated through its exchange for common stock of a subsidiary, Houston Lighting & Power Company.

SEC permission has been requested by the company to obtain aid of a nation-wide group of security dealers in order to facilitate further exchange.

National common stockholders, under the revised plan to be submitted to the SEC, ultimately would receive in liquidation a pro rata portion of common stocks of Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. and of Carolina Power & Light Co., subsidiaries, in addition to whatever remaining assets would be available for distribution.

Net Income Drops

Net income of the company was $3,810,178 in 1941, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 39 cents a common share, compared with $5,255,272, or 65 cents a common share, in 1940.

Reduction of $1,841,494 in common stock dividends from Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. was explained as due principally to the decline of 31 per cent in net income.

Pennsylvania's common dividends have been limited by order of the SEC to 25 per cent of the net earnings available for common stock since June 1, 1941.

Total kilowatt hour sales of system companies in 1941 was 4,653,-684,000, an 18 per cent increase over the 3,929,842,000 in 1940. Added demands for power by industries engaged in war work mainly caused the upturn.

Carnegie Steel Asks Dismissal Priorities Suit

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. has asked dismissal of a federal court suit charging it with noncompliance with priorities rules and denied that it had violated War Production Board regulations.

"Any failures in priorities administration were due not to any noncompliance, as the complaint alleges, but to defects in the system itself or in the method of administering it," company president J. L. Perry said in a statement issued at Pittsburgh while his sworn denial of the Government's charges was being filed here.

The Government, the company head said, charged Carnegie-Illinois with "repeated deliberate violations."

"To the contrary," the answer filed in Federal District Court said, "as the officials of the United States directly concerned with supply and distribution know, the defendant has consistently endeavored to the utmost of its capacity to meet and fulfill all their requests, demands and requirements, has rendered conspicuous service in supplying the Government's war needs and is continuing to do so to the utmost of its ability."

The formal answer declared that such mistakes, errors or omissions as may have been made by the defendant's officers or employees were unintentional and unimportant and even trivial.

Gasoline Stocks In Nation Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—A further drop in finished and unfinished gasoline stocks for the country as whole but an increase of 209,350 barrels in the daily average crude oil production was reported by the American Petroleum Institut for the week ended May 9.

Gesoline production, however, amounted to 10,658,000 barrels, an increase of 287,000 barrels over the previous week.

There was an increase of 309,000 barrels in gas oil and distillate fuel stocks and a rise of 216,000 barrels in stocks of residual fuel oil.

Southern Pacific Co. Cuts Outstanding Debt

NEW YORK (AP)—The Southern Pacific Co. reduced its outstanding debt held by the public by $39,308,-463 in 1941, A. T. Mercier, president, said in the pamphlet report covering the year. The reduction was accomplished by retirements and acquisition.

Net reduction in debt was $4,-683,463, however, due to the issuance of equipment trust certificates and serial bank loans.

The system expenditures for road extensions, betterments and additions totaled $34,368,489 in 1941, against $12,778,559 in 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
New York City Bond			
9 3s 80	101½	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 AbitibiP&P 5s 53st	48	48	48
7 Ala Pow 3½s 72	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81½	81½	81½
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71	71	71
1 Allied Stra 4½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
41 Am & For P&s 2030	65¾	65	65¼
1 Am IGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am Int 5½s 8h L 4s 58	110¾	95½	95½
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅞
5 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106⅞	107
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	105½	105½	105½
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 AT&SF 4½s 8h L 4s 58	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 AC Line 4½s 64	25½	25	25
8 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81	81
10 AC Line cit 4s 52	70	69¾	69¾
4 AC Line 4½s 64	63⅛	62½	62½
3 AC Line 5s 45	99	99	99
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
14 B&O 95 st A	29	28¼	28½
11 B&O 95 st C	33¼	33⅛	33⅜
1 B&O 2000 st D	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
31 B&O cv st	23	22⅜	22½
2 B&O 4s 48	59¾	59	59
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51¾	51	51
2 B&O SW 50 st	41⅜	41	41⅛
3 Beech Creek 3½s 51	80	80	80
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
2 Boston & Me 4½s 70	34	34	34
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100	100	100
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102¼	101½	101½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	89½	89¼	89¼
17 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
1 Bush Terminal 5s 55	61½	61½	61¼
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111	111	111
50 Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69⅛
1 Caro C&O 4s 64	107½	107½	107¾
2 Celanese 3s 55	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96	96	96
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16⅞	16	16
8 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72½	72½	72½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76½	76⅛	76⅛
15 CRR&BJof Ga 5s 52	92½	92½	92½
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
29 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¼	16	16
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
13 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¼	76	86
8 CO 2½s 96D	101⅜	101½	101⅜
3 C&O rfg 2½s 96E	101¼	101½	101⅜
74 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅝	20½	20½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	77	77	77
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	70¾	70	70
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78	77⅞	78
2 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
7 Chi&E Ill 5s 57	26	25¾	25¾
2 ChGtWInc 4½s 2038	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 ChiGtWest4s 88	67⅝	67½	67½
20 Chi I & L 6s 66	9	8½	8½
10 Chi I & L 5s 47	31	31	31
19 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¾	8¾	8¾
152 Chi I & L 4s 47	15⅛	14¾	14¾
74 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1 CM&SP 4½s 89P	48¼	48	48
19 CM&SP 4½s 89A	48	47¾	47¾
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	48	48	48
16 CM&SP cen 4s 89	47	46½	47
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 37	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
61 Chi & NW 4½s 87	32	32	32
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20¾	20	20
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¾	20¾	20¾
7 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32¼	32	32
20 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15	14⅞	14⅞
25 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
28 CRI&P 4s 88	28	25	24¾
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	22	22	22
45 CRI&P rfr2s6 34	13⅞	13½	13½
11 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	53	52¾	52¾
1 CSL&NO 5s 51	77	77	77
2 Ct Tte&SE rfg 5s 60	63	63	63
6 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95⅜	95¾	95⅜
4 Chi&Sou 4s 52	45½	45¼	45¼
1 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49	48	48¼
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50½	50¼	50¼
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	70	70	70
20 Cle Ter El 4½s 77	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	1½9½	68½	68½
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	62½	61⅝	61⅝
1 Colo&So 4½s 80	20¾	20¾	20¾
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87	87	87
5 Colo&So Elec 3¼s 70	107	107	107
17 ComlMack ec 6s ww	28¼	27½	27½
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	107	107	107
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Edis 2½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Con Rys 4s 54	33	33	32
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	87	87	87
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¾
1 Crane 2¾s 50	100	100	100
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94½	94½	94½
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rct	32¾	32½	32½
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	32½	32½	32½
4 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	32½	32½	32½
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	38½	38½	38½
3 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	35¼	35	35
27 Del Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅝	56¼	56¼
2 Del P & L 4¼s 69	105	104¾	104¾
71 D & R G 4s 36	18¼	17½	17⅝
9 D & R G West 5s 55	4	4	4
8 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	3⅜	3½	3⅜
10 D & R G West 5s 78	18½	18	18
6 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25	24¾	24¾
9 Erie 4½s 37	105	105	105
27 Erie 4½s 2015	49½	48¾	48¾
21 Erie 4s 53	92¼	92	92
51 Fla E Cst 5s 74	104¾	104	104
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9½	9½	9½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¾	95¾	95¾
11 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	19	19	19
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102	102¼	102¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101½	101½	101½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	97½	97½
27 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96¼	96¼
10 Gt Nor 3½s 67	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 G Bay & W deb B	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	72	71½	71½
2 Housatonic 5s 37	86	86	86
3 Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼ 54	103	103	103
14 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42	41	41
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¾	45¾	45¾
30 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14½	14⅝
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 Ill Cen 4s 52	52½	52	52¾
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46¾	45½	45½
24 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46½	45⅝	46⅛
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	57	57	57
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	43	43	43
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52½	52½	52½
22 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	51¾	51	51
17 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46¼	46	46
1 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	75	75	75
10 Intrlake Ter 4s 47	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2	2	2
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18¾	19¾	19¾
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27½	27¾	27¾
8 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104¾	104¾
4 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	95¼	95½	95¼
16 Int T&T 4½s 52	53¼	53½	53¼
87 Int T&T 5s 55	54¾	54	54
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 KCFS&Mem 4s 36	45½	45	45½
1 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	85	85	85
8 Kresge Found 3s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
20 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84½	83	83
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84	84	84
13 Lac Gas 5s 42	100½	100½	100½
5 Lautaro Nit inc	40	40	40
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78	78	78
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	82½	82½	82½
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51½	51½	51¼
30 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43½	42	42½
9 Leh Val rfg 4½s 2003 st	37½	37	37
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34½	33¾	33¾
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	112¼	112½	112¼
9 Long Isl rfx 4s 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Louis & Jeff Br 4s 63	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Louis N 4½s 2003	95	95	95
14 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104¼	103¾	104⅛
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	85½	82½	82½
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	49½	49¼	49¼
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 68	105½	105¼	106½
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	55	55	55
9 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	8¾	8¼	8¼
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	17	17	17
23 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¾	12¾	12¾
59 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38	36¾	36¾
41 M-K-Tex ai 5s 67	18½	17½	17½
43 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	33¾	33	33
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42½	42	42
11 M-K-Tex 4s 79 B	30½	30¼	30
62 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30⅝	30	30¼
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30¼	30¼	30¼
46 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30½	30	30
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3 MonogRiverRy3 s60	99½	99½	99¼
7 MonWPaSv4½s60	100½	100¼	100¼
11 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	42½	42½	42½
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38¼	38	38
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	33½	33½	33½
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	66¾	66¾	66¾
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
14 N Eng RR 5s	12	12	12
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¾	105¾	106¾
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51½	51½	51½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 53A	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	49	49	49
3 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	49	49	49
5 NY & Greenwd L 5s46	79	79	79
29 NYC rfx 5s 2013	52¾	52¼	52½
81 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49	48	48¼
8 NYC cn 4s 98	51½	51	51½
47 NYC 3½s 46	96	95¾	96¼
13 NYC cv 3½s 52	58	57½	57½
5 NYC & HR 3½s 97	75½	75½	75½
7 NY Chi & StL 5½s 74A	79¾	78¾	78¾
9 NY Chi & StL 4½s 78	65¾	65½	65¾
10 NY Chi & StL 3½s 47	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
2 NY Edis 3½s 65	107	107	107
2 NY Lack & W 4s 73 A	56½	56½	56½
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40¼	39½	39½
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	60½	60½	60½
30 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¾	38¼	38¼
7 NYNH&H 4s 55	34	33¾	34
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s247	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	32¾	32¾
1 NY O&W rfx 4s 92	7	7	7
10 NY O&W rfx 4s 92	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	25½	25	25½
37 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¾	6¼	6¼
35 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	25¼	25	25
6 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
47 Nor Pac 4s 2047	66⅞	66	66
20 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53	53½
16 Nor Pac 4s 97	75⅝	74½	74½
32 Nor Pac 2047	44	43½	43½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	111	111	111
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	106¼	106¼
22 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	97⅞	97½	97½
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101	101	101
3 Pac G&E 3s 71	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pac G&E 3⅜s 61	108⅛	108½	108½
7 Pac G&E 4s 64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Parmelee Tr 6s 44	47¾	42¼	43¼
4 Pen Co 4s 63	100⅜	100¼	100¼
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	102½	102½	102½
14 Penn P&L 4½s 74	101¼	101	101
13 Penn PrRLt 3½s 69	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Penn RR gen 5s 68	108½	108¼	108½
1 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	120	120	120
18 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	102⅞	102½	102⅞
7 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	98⅞	98¾	98¾
2 Penn RR 4s 48	110½	110½	110½
1 Penn RR 3¾s 70	91¼	91¼	91¼
23 Penn RR 3½s 52	85⅜	84⅝	84⅝
13 Peoria & East 4s 60	45⅜	45¼	45¼
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Pere Marq 4½s 60	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¼	71¼	71⅜
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105⅝
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110⅜	110½
29 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¼	9	9
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¾	28¼	28¾
10 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2	1⅞	1⅞
11 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	98	97½	97½
17 PCC&StL 4½s 77	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 PCC&StL 4½s 63 I	118½	118½	118½
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	100	100	100
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 80 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	90	90	90
5 Ready 4½s 97 A	77½	77½	77½
25 Rdg Jer Cen 3s 51	74¼	74⅛	74¼
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100	100	100
1 Republic Steel 5½s54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
1 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	52½	52½	52½
38 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	25½	24½	24½
11 RI Ark&La4½s 34	14¾	14	14
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	94¾	94¾	94¾
8 StLIM&SSt&R&G 4s 33	72½	72	72¼
10 StLPeo&NW s 48	42¾	42¾	42¾
7 St LSF 5s 50B	16¾	16½	16½
22 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	16¼	16	16
19 St LSF 4½s 78 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
11 St LSF 4½s 78ct st	15¾	15¾	15¾
32 St LSF 4s 50A	15⅝	15½	15½
15 St LSF 4s 50A ct	15⅜	15¼	15¼
2 St LSW rfg 5s 90	27	27	27
1 StL SW 2nd 4s 89	75	75	75
21 StP&KC Sh L 4½s 41	10	9½	9½
46 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¼	8¾	8¾
17 Seab A L 6s 45 ct	8¼	8	8
9 Seab A L aj 5s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 Seab A L 4s 50 st	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Seab A L rfg 59	7⅝	7½	7½
42 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	7¼	7	7
27 Sea-All Fla 6s 35B ct	7½	7½	7½
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96¼	96½
3 Skelly Oil 3s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Socony Vac 3s 64	104¾	104¾	104¾
23 Sou Pac 4½s 68	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
70 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52	52
83 So Pac 4½s 69	53	52	52½
11 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69⅛	69	69
35 So Pac cit 4s 49	63⅝	62½	62½
4 So Pac 3¾s 46	87	87	87
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 27	55⅞	55½	55⅝
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
16 South Ry 4½s 56	90¼	90	90
51 South Ry gen 6s 56	86	85¾	85¾
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91½	91½
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68	68	68
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 Third Ave 4s 60	52¾	52¾	52¾
4 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	97	97	97
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅛	109	109
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	104	104
6 Un Pac 3½s 71	98	97¾	98
10 Unit Drugs 5s 53	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 U S Steel 2.25s '51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 U S Steel 2.30 '51	101	101	101
3 U S Steel 2.35s '52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 U S Steel 2.40s '52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 U S Steel 2.90s '53		100⅜	100⅜
1 U Stockyds 4½s '51	95	95	95
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	96¼	96¼	96¼
16 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
4 Wabash 1st 5s '39 ct	87¾	87½	87¾
2 Wabash 5s '80	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
1 Wab Oma 3½s '41 ct	30½	30½	30½
5 Wabash 4½s '78	24-	24¾	24¾
5 Wabash 4½s '78 asd	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
16 Wabash 4½s '81 wi	37	35¾	35¾
1 Wabash 4s '81 wi	46	46	46
34 Wabash 4s '71 wi	79½	78¾	78¾
16 Walwrth 4s '55	88¼	87¾	87¾
5 Warner Bros 6s '48	100	100	100
10 Warner Bros 6s '41	103½	103½	103½
2 Wash Cen 4s '48	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 West Shore 4s2361	43½	43½	43½
2 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	100	100	100
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	29½	29½	29½
22 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29½	29	29
10 Western Un 5s 51	85½	85½	85½
4 Western Un 4½s 50	83	82¾	83
2 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	93	92¾	93
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	45	45	45
38 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	19¾	19¾	19¾
5 Wisc Pub Svc 3¼s 71	106½	106½	106½
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

34 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70⅞	70⅝	70⅜
31 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	70¾	70⅝	70¾
2 Australia 5s 57	59	59	59
4 Australia 4½s 56	56	55	55
22 Bhazil 8s 41	30¾	30	30
6 Brazil 6½s 26-37	27½	27¾	27½
6 Brazil 6½s 27-57	27½	27½	27½
1 Brisbane 5s 58	60	60	60
6 Buen A 3s 84	48	48	48
15 Buen A 4¾s 77	61¾	61¼	61¾
12 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	64	64	64
5 Buen A 4¾s 76	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Canada 5s 52	101½	101¼	101½
13 Canada 2½s 45	99½	99½	99½
8 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 asd	15	15⅛	15
17 Chile 6s 60 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	17¼	17¼	17¼
8 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¼	16	16
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16	16	16
4 Colomb 3s 70	36¼	36¼	36¼
6 Copenhag 5½s 52	24	22	22
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	22	21½	22
1 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	100	100	100
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$150,000,000 RFC Fund Established to Buy Private Tires

Conservation In Transport Deemed Vital

NEW YORK (AP)—Transportation experts declared that systematic conservation involving some basic changes in community life was the essential means of dealing with problems arising from the needs of war transportation and the rubber shortage.

Truckers, traffic specialists, bus line operators, chamber of commerce officials, taxicab company executives, retail delivery men, labor leaders, rationing boards, automobile clubs, police and highway officials were addressed by speakers who discussed many phases of their wartime difficulties.

Conservation Plan

David C. Fenner, automotive consultant to the War Production Board, said in a prepared speech that "a complete, community-wide plan for conserving vital war transportation has been approved by the U. S. Office of Defense Transportation . . . The plan had its first practical test in Pontiac, Mich., and is now being adopted by the State of Michigan as a whole."

Mr. Fenner asserted that the plan called for reduction of individual car use by drivers doubling up, making the maximum use of mass facilities by rerouting streetcars and buses and staggering the hours of workers, schools and stores, and improving traffic control to make the most efficient use of streets and highways.

"Sound principles of enforcement and traffic engineering, which we have long known, can be much more widely applied in almost every community," Mr. Fenner said. "Speed control through enforcement can be a most effective means of cutting excessive speed, the greatest single enemy of tire conservation."

Dr. C. F. Phillips, acting chief of the tire rattioning division, Office of Price Administration, declared that "every pound of rubber that can be held in our stockpile is insurance of ultimate victory" and urged that users wherever possible should manage with less than their allotments.

"You may hear of certain relief or improvement in the rubber situation," Mr. Phillips said. "If and when you do, don't clamor for a bigger share of the supply; don't try to reach into the stockpile. We will allot to every essential need the full share of rubber that can be spared without endangering our one objective—winning the war."

Situation Desperate

John L. Rogers, director of the division of motor transport, Office of Defense Transportation, disclosed that "the rubber shortage is so desperate that it may compel a substantial reduction in bus mileage in the face of the heaviest traffic movement the carriers have ever been called upon to handle."

"If and when that situation develops we must devise some means of stopping unnecessary travel and seeing to it that the essential traffic moves," Mr. Rogers said.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia told the nearly 2,000 persons at the meeting that "all we ask, on rubber or gasoline or anything else, is that the entire country be treated equally.

"Transportation is as vital to our life in the metropolitan area as water," Mr. La Guardia said. "It is very difficult to explain to our people why we are subjected to gasoline rationing and others in other parts of the country are not."

Batt Relinquishes One WPB Position

WASHINGTON (AP)—William L. Batt, resigning as director of the materials division of the War Production Board and announcing Deputy Director A. I. Henderson as his successor, reported that raw materials would be the limiting factor on war production in coming months.

Batt explained that he was resigning because he was carrying on so many official functions that all of them were suffering.

At a farewell meeting with his staff, Mr. Batt told some 500 WPA workers that materials supplies will determine whether plants must shut down or slow down, Mr. Batt said, noting that production increases "have been substantial but distribution has not kept pace."

Mr. Batt will continue to be the chairman of WPB's requirements committee, which is charged with surveying the needs of the armed forces and essential civilian industries and apportioning materials to them. He will also continue as American representative on the British-American combined raw materials board, as chairman of the U. S.-Canada co-ordinating committee, and co-ordinator of the Russian aid program.

Celanese Corp. Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Celanese Corp. of America, producer of cellulose acetate yarns, reported 1942 first quarter net profit of $1,953,881, after provision of $3,375,000 for federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 98 cents a common share. This compared with net earnings of $1,587,755, or 84 cents a share in the like 1941 quarter.

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Bills Before Bone Committee Seen Riddling Patents System

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Supreme Court's decision in the Masonite and Univis Lens cases, both complete victories for Thurman Arnold, constitute a landmark in patent history.

Background is this:

There has always been, as Arnold and the Anti-Trust Division have been emphasizing before the Bone Patent Committee, a no-man's land or borderline between the temporary legal monopoly conferred by a patent and the use of patents for policies now found illegally monopolistic under modern interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Part of this borderline was traced by the Supreme Court some thirty years ago when it ruled that a patent owner cannot fix the resale price of his product. He can, naturally, set his own selling price. He can also fix the prices at which licensees manufacturing under his patent can sell. But he cannot fix the prices at which those who buy the produce can in turn re-sell it.

Evading the Re-sell Rule

A successful means of evading this decision, to put it baldly, was invented and used by General Electric in the early 'twenties—by the use of the agency method. Instead of selling its patented products to jobbers or retailers, GE stocked the product with them on consignment. Even retail sales were therefore, in legal theory, made by GE itself.

The Department of Justice way back in the pre-Arnold days tried to bring this method to heel, but without success, for it was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1925, and GE has continued to this day to use it in selling bulbs, and Arnold's current case against GE, to which Westinghouse has already signed an "if-and-when" consent decree, is in part an attempt to do what the pre-Arnold Justice officails failed to do.

Monday's Masonite and Univis Lens decisions, however, presumably settle the matter, and it is possible that GE will change its sales policies accordingly, even though it continues to resist Arnold on the other points involved in the pending bulb case at Trenton.

Some patent lawyers here are inclined to think that there are a number of points on which present American patent law needs correction, particularly looking toward stopping off its use as an umbrella (to use Thurman Arnold's figure), for avoiding the Sherman Act. That the Supreme Court is of the same opinion was indicated in the Ethyl Gasoline case a couple of years ago as well as in the Masonite and Univis cases.

The situation is somewhat analogous to that of current law on the reciprocal tax immunity of federal and state governments (tax-exempt bonds). Here too a borderline inevitably exists, but until about ten years ago this borderline had been steadily extended as the immunity of the states from federal taxation was pushed to cover such things as revenue bonds and the salaries of employees of municipalities engaged in wider and wider activities once left to private enterprise. That borderline too has been sharply cut back by recent Supreme Court decisions.

Reform Is Basis for Attack

However, patent lawyers here fear that Monday's decisions will be used by Anti-Trust as a specious argument in favor of the present bills before the Bone (Senate) Patent Committee, now airing alleged cases of American business "holding hands with Hitler." Taken together, these two bills (S. 2303 and 2491) would practically cut the heart out of the patent system, and the second is in effect the original proposal of Anti-Trust to the O'Mahoney TNEC. Despite the public impression to the contrary, neither the war nor Mr. Hitler are more than window-dressing for the Bone Committee's hearings on these bills, whose genesis is really the President's original instruction to TNEC to look into the need of reforming the patent laws.

S.2303 goes at the patent system in two ways. First it permits the government to take over the granting of licenses on any patent "needed in the interest of national defense." Since, as Assistant Attorney-General Shea told the Committee in discussing S.2303, "every item of production justifies itself these days only if it contributes to the prosecution of the war," the bill applies in effect to any patent.

This is an expansion from the law under Acts of 1910 and 1918, which merely permit the war-time infringement if necessary of patents by the government or for government account.

The patent bar is not particularly concerned about this but it is concerned about the fact that under S.2303 the government can fix the royalty. It could fix it at one cent, the patent owner having no recourse in the courts. More, although it would be the government which authorized the infringement, the patent owner would get the credit-risk of collecting from the infringer. Under the 1918 Act the government when it took the authority for an infringement also took the responsibility.

Hard Row for Inventors

S.2303 also takes another crack at the patent system. It would permit the government to take over any patent during war "or during any period of national emergency declared by (the President) to exist." That naturally means at any time. And the patentowner would be allowed only "fair" compensation (instead of the usual "just" compensation) thus cutting his property out from the constitutional protection of "due process."

S.2491, the Anti-Trust Division's baby, goes at the patent system in another way. It would permit the Patent Commissioner to cancel a patent after three years unless the owner had either used it himself or licensed some one else to use it. This is aimed at so-called "suppression of patents" and would be what is generally called "compulsory licensing." It is aimed at the alleged habit of big corporations of burying useful patents on the back shelf, though no cases of this have been proved or even cited in the current hearings and some patent lawyers say that valid instances of such miscarriage of invention are so scarce as to be negligible.

Compulsory licensing, however, would be pretty tough on little patent-owners who, like the now famous Mr. Dzuz, cannot get a fair offer of royalties from anybody and have to wait till they can accumulate the capital to exploit their own inventions. "If there had been an unequivocal compulsory licensing feature in the law," said Mr. Dzuz' lawyer to the Bone Committee, he "would have been, to put it in the vernacular, out of luck."

The second part of S.2491 would abolish all restrictions on patent licenses, including those outstanding. This would have about the same effect on patents as would be the effect on real estate if landlords were forbidden to include in the terms of rental any restrictions at all on the use of the property.

(A further article will outline some plans of the patent bar itself for modernization of the patent law, which it has unsuccessfully offered to explain to the Bone Committee, plus some current problems of making patents and technical know-how fully available for the war effort, which the Bone Committee has been too interested in pre-Pearl Harbor matters to look into.)

Subsidy for Small Business Caught In 'Squeeze' Proposed

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Members of the Senate banking committee disclosed today they had recommended that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be empowered to subsidize businesses that might be caught in a "squeeze" between price ceilings and rising costs.

Committeemen said they had incorporated such authority in legislation which they approved yesterday to increase the RFC's borrowing power by $5,000,000,000.

Under the amendment, the RFC would be authorized at the request of the Price Administrator and with approval of the Secretary of Commerce to:

"Make payments in conjunction with the production, procurement, processing, servicing, or distribution of any article or commodity for the purpose of stimulating production or holding down prices, and to "purchase, acquire, carry, sell, or otherwise deal in any article or commodity."

The agency would be granted specific authority to sell at a loss.

Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York said the authority was sought by the Administration in order to maintain distribution of certain commodities where costs might rise too high to permit a profit under ceiling prices.

U. S. Steel Corp. Shipments High

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corporation reported shipments of finished products by its subsidiaries in April were the highest for that month on record, totaling 1,758,894 net tons.

This compared with March shipments of 1,780,938 tons and April, 1941 shipments of 1,687,674 tons.

Shipments for the first four months of 1942 amounted to 6,895,312 net tons, compared with 6,638,945 in the first four months of 1941

Cocoa Bean Grinding Reduction Is Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has ordered a 30 per cent reduction in the grinding of cocoa beans, source of the chocolate used in breakfast cocoa, chocolate candy and soda fountain syrup.

The action, which does not regulate deliveries of cocoa products to consumers or industrial users, is effective upon the grinders and pressers of cocoa beans immediately.

It was necessitated, WPB said, by the shortage of shipping space which resulted in imports during the first three months of 1942 equal to only 34 per cent of consumption.

The 30 per cent cut will remain in effect until the end of June, and the percentage for the next three months will depend upon the "supply prospects for that period," WPB stated.

Canadian Cattle Exports to U. S.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian beef cattle shipped to the United States from Jan. 1 to May 7 numbered 94,859 head against 35,986 for the same period last year, the Agriculture Department reported.

Big U. S. Fund Created to Buy Old, New Tires

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has established a $150,000,000 fund to purchase new and used tires from American motorists, but withheld for the present the details of the program.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said the plans would be disclosed after they had been worked out by the Office of Price Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. There was no immediate indication that automobile owners would be compelled to sell any tires to the Government, although this has been suggested in some Congressional quarters.

Mr. Jones indicated that some of the tires purchased by the Defense Supplies Corporation, RFC subsidiary, would be held by county tire rationing boards for resale at prices set by OPA to persons needing them for essential transportation.

A Depressing Statement

His announcement preceded a statement by the Office for Emergency Management warning that motorists were "riding themselves off the roads" at an average rate of 3½ per cent a month. OEM explained this was the rate at which rubber was wearing from automobile and truck tires, and commented:

"When that rubber is gone, there will be no more for a long time."

OEM, in the first of a series of four statements dealing with the rubber situation, predicted that production of synthetic rubber this year "may reach as much as 28,000 tons." For the calendar year of 1943, the statement continued, actual production of buna synthetic rubber "cannot be expected to be much more than 350,000 tons."

Contrasting this figure with the 766,000 tons which OEM said was the annual rate of rubber consumption in the nation, the statement said bluntly:

"Synthetic rubber is not going to keep our automobiles on the road. Long after existing stocks of tires on the wheels of American motorcars have been worn out, we'll still need all our production of synthetic and more to keep our military machine moving forward."

Paul Hadlick, counsel for the Senate agricultural subcommittee, said the OEM statement sounded to him "like a bunch of tripe put out to scare the people unnecessarily."

Charges Discrimination

"It is the most depressing picture of the rubber situation I've seen," he told the committee during a hearing at which a midwestern Senator declared that efforts to include farm alcohol plants in the synthetic rubber program had been "given the run-around."

The statement was made by Senator Norris, veteran Nebraska Independent, and seconded by Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa, who asserted that every effort to obtain a share of the rubber program for the farm states had been met with an official "cold shoulder." Farm interests, they explained, want to produce alcohol from grain crops as a step to making butadiene, a component of synthetic rubber.

Arthur B. Newhall, War Production Board co-ordinator for rubber, told the committee that he understood 300 miles of copper tubing alone would be needed to build grain alcohol plants capable of making 82,000 tons of butadiene a year.

"That would make a lot of bullets," he remarked.

He added that he also thought it would be "a miracle" if the 350,000 tons of synthetic mentioned by OEM was produced next year.

Power Output Has 1.4 P. C. Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output continued to expand in the week ended May 9, rising 1.4 per cent from the previous week to 3,351,126,000 kilowatthours, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Total energy output the previous week was 3,304,602,000 kilowatthours and a year ago the comparable figure was 3,003,921,000 kilowatthours.

OPA Appoints Two New State Directors

CHICAGO (AP)—Appointment of two state directors for the Office of Price Administration, Robert G. Adams of Iowa and T. G. Driscoll of Minnesota, was announced by John C. Weigel, regional OPA administrator, upon receipt of word from Washington.

The appointments were made by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator. Both Mr. Adams and Mr. Driscoll have served as rationing administrators for their respective states.

Mr. Adams' headquarters will be in Des Moines. His home is in Odebolt, Iowa. He is a Massachusetts native.

Mr. Driscoll's headquarters will be at St. Paul, his home. He is a graduate of Yale University where he later served as assistant varsity football coach. A world war veteran and St. Paul businessman, Mr. Driscoll recently has been a labor conciliator for the State of Minnesota.

'Soo' Canal Traffic Jumps

OTTAWA (CP)—Freight transported through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals during April amounted to 10,216,001 tons compared with 7,865,478 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Take New Posts

(Above) W. M. Neal, Vice-President of Western Lines, has been appointed Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway succeeding D. C. Coleman, who recently became president on the resignation of Sir Edward Beatty. (Below) W. A. Mather, appointed Vice-President in Charge of Western Lines. Mr. Mather succeeds Mr. Neal. Mr. Mather, before this promotion, was General Manager of Western Lines of the Canadian Pacific.

Critical Materials Priorities Ordered For Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—Exports of critical materials to the Latin-American republics will receive preference over domestic orders, the War Production Board announced, to the extent necessary to meet delivery schedules fixed by the Board of Economic Warfare and the WPB.

WPB issued a "general exports order" listing almost 100 materials and products as essential to the economies of the other American republics and declaring that Latin-American orders for the items were entitled to preferential treatment.

When an order for any of the materials is served on a producer, together with an export license issued by BEW, the order must be filled on the delivery date specified in the license "regardless of any other orders bearing high preference ratings on the producer's books or delivery schedules," the WPB ruled.

However, it was stipulated that export licenses would be issued only within the quotas established for the Latin American republics by WPB's requirements committee, headed by William L. Batt.

In establishing these quotas, the requirements committee will follow the policy laid down by President Roosevelt of supplying Latin American countries with materials essential to the maintenance of their economies, WPB said, but the amounts to be exported will be "strictly limited" and will "constitute only a very small part of United States production and consumption."

Canadian Exports Rise During April

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that Canada's domestic exports in April, exclusive of gold, were valued at $168,349,708, compared with $175,481,759 in the previous month and $116,932,587 in the same month last year.

Total for the four months ended April 30 was $660,870,339 compared with $405,369,151 in the same period in 1941.

N. Y. City Gold Refiner Is Sentenced to Prison

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A New York City gold refiner has been sentenced to four years in prison and fined $3,000 for smuggling more than $1,000,000 worth of gold bullion from Canada into the United States.

Federal District Court Judge John Knight passed sentence on Bernard M. Kushner, 48, convicted May 1 on five counts of sumggling and one charging conspiracy. Defense counsel immediately filed notice of appeal.

Four other defendants, Jack N. Rubin, David Roth and Harry Julius, all of New York City, and Charles Abrahams, Buffalo, pleaded guilty to conspiracy charges as Kushner's trial opened April 21, and still face sentencing. All but Mr. Abrahams testified as government witnesses.

'Battle Front' Steel Orders Only Accepted

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading manufacturers of the nation have been told that the need for steel and iron in war production was so great that some orders, previously considered for war purposes, were being shelved for "battle front" orders.

More than 1,000 industry executives jammed a meeting here as War Production Board heads declared that in order to "keep General MacArthur in business" every manufacturer and every citizen must make the sacrifices required by the war effort.

"The question is no longer 'what civilian uses of iron and steel can be saved?'" said Charles Halcomb, assistant chief of WPB's iron and steel branch. "It is 'what war uses that were considered necessarry in the past can be dispensed with today to provide the steel which is necessary for the immediate requirements of the battle front?'"

"Offensives are being planned. To make them successful we cannot waste a pound of iron or steel."

Mr. Halcomb said the call for iron and steel products had advanced to such a stage that it had become mandatory to do two things:

1. Set up a strict control of that production and distribution of steel and iron through a system that is somewhat similar to that of bank credit.

2. To prohibit, through order M-126, the use of one pound of iron or steel for any purpose that is not directly conencted with, or vital to, the successful conduct of the war.

At the present time, he said, there is a total rated demand for steel products of approximately 117 per cent of maximum capacity.

The meeting was held under the sponsorship of the American Trade Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the New York Trade Association and the National Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers.

New or Prospective Private Financing Totals $85,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Humble Oil & Refining Co. announced it had sold at par a $50,000,000 issue of serial debentures to a small group of life insurance companies. Interest rates vary from 2½ per cent to 2 95/100 per cent.

Proceeds will be used to repay $40,000,000 of short-term debt and and to provide $10,000,000 for capital expenditures as needed.

Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) proposed to create and sell $20,000,000 of new long-term indebtedness.

Proceeds would be used to retire $8,000,000 principal amount of currently outstanding long-term indebtedness, to provide the company with funds for construction of additional refining facilities —estimated at $7,000,000— and to provide additional capital funds required by changing conditions under which it is operating.

An issue of $15,000,000 National Distillers Products Corp. 7-year 3¼ per cent sinking fund debentures, priced at 100 per cent plus accrued interest, was listed for public offering by an underwriting group headed by Glore, Forgan & Co. and Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ALERT, energetic woman with successful organizing and training experience in direct selling field; permanent position; excellent opportunity under present conditions; weekly advance against commission; state age and qualifications. Peggy Newton "type-tested" Beauty Aids, Newark, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DIVISIONAL SALES MANAGER
Experienced in Sales, Merchandising, Price Stabilization, and Promotional activities; also some knowledge of Factory Planning and procedure. American citizen, age 46. Any location. Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

Local Classified

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BOSTON—80 Fenway, 8 rms. Beautiful view; elev.; near trans. Open to Service Men. Available June 15-Sept. 15. Mrs. Jerome, Com. 9319.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St. — Attractively furnished apt. 5 rooms, bath and rear piazza to rent June through Sept.; elderly people preferred; references exchanged; $50 per month. Tel. for appt. days Hancock 7872.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Washington Sq. district—Christian Scientist desires to share her home with one or two ladies. 27 W. 11th St., Apt. 1 E.

HOUSES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—FURNISHED for 3 months; 3 bedrooms, 2½ baths, screened porch. Call Silver during 10-J.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

POCONO MTS.—Attractive cottages; quiet farm; restricted; tradesmen call; all conveniences; innerspring mattresses; tennis, swimming, shady creek; 2 or 3 rooms, $140 to $500 season. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Cresco, Pa.

With Building Restricted
Why not buy or rent cottage already built? Six rooms; all modern improvements; vicinity Boothbay Harbor, Maine. MRS. A. L. HANN, Abbott Road, Dedham, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

READING, MASS. Hillcrest Rd.—Furnished 6-room Cape Cod colonial; 2 baths, screened porch. J. R. BYRAM, Reading 1558.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Completely furnished, modern conveniences, beautiful surroundings; ideal for commuting; 8 rooms, 2 baths, finished attic; $450 season, June 15 to Sept. 6; 4 rooms, 2 baths, $350. DAYCROFT.

REAL ESTATE

CHOICE residential properties in beautiful West Roxbury, also some fine Cape properties. J. W. WILBUR CO., Parkway 5022, 101 Park Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

CONNECTICUT WOODLAND COTTAGE, electrically equipped; near transportation; 3 bedrooms; $5500. Aiken, 411 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. UN. 4-4454.

MILTON, MASS.—7-room house in desirable location near schools and Cunningham Park; hot-water oil heat, electric kitchen; garage; large lot of land; $6900. Call Blue Hills 5149.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Sell or lease new 7-room house, screened porch; garage; large lot of land; 12 minutes to center; good neighborhood. C. G. McINTOSH, Tel. 1515-W.

SOUTH HINGHAM, MASS.—To rent or sell, old house with over three acres ground, workables. Telephone Tro. 9721, or Hingham 0380, for particulars.

WELLESLEY HILLS
8 Rooms, $5,350. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. 8-minute walk to schools, trains and stores. Older type house on ½ acre landscaped corner lot; oil heat; garage; must be sold this week.
WALTER CHANNING INC.
Wel. 2400, or evenings, Wel. 0207 (Mass.)

YEAR-ROUND or summer home on North Shore of Massachusetts, in picturesque Rockport, overlooking harbor dwelling, 8 rooms, 2 modern bathrooms, 2-car garage with living quarters; partly stone construction; new heating system; 17,000 feet of land; must be sold to settle estate of Louise M. Roth. Hohenschleyer; Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Savings Bank Building, Gloucester, Mass.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

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FOR RENT, FULL SEASON—JUNE TO OCTOBER—MODERN LOG CABIN at Pemaquid Point, Maine, facing Monhegan Island; 8 rooms, thoroughly equipped; artesian well; hot and cold water; secluded location. Write to PROF. HERBERT C. LIBBY, Waterville, Maine.

6-ROOM furnished house, bath, electricity, phone; 1000-ft. elevation; 75 acres; vicinity Putney, Vermont; general store near by; 3 months, $250. Box E-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VACATION OPPORTUNITY

Guest house at Parker Ranch, Westminster West, Vermont, between Brattleboro and Bellows Falls, available for the summer; modern, completely furnished; electric kitchen; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, telephone; stocked trout streams; 1100 acres; bridle paths; swimming; strictly private, restricted; $1000 for season; references required. Inquire R. E. PARKER, R. F. D. Putney, Vermont.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41), near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9139.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 0929.

PAYING GUESTS

SALISBURY, CONN.—Quiet, secluded home for rest, study; delightful rooms, baths, porches, furnace, gardens; good cooking. Write Box H-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

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THORA OSLAND'S TOURIST HOME, Morrisville, N. Y., 290 miles west of Boston on U. S. 20—4 cabins, all modern; elevation 1400 feet; 2 miles to lake; no mosquitoes.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily. $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 76 Bay State Road — Swedish-American house offers you a home away from home; 1 minute to Kenmore Sq. Com. 8368.

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., 3rd floor, Apartment 6—Newly renovated room; cool, central; reasonable; for 1 or 2. Call Com 8008.

BOSTON, 270 Newbury St.—Comfortable room with kitchenette on 1st floor; also single and double rooms; convenient location.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—1 front double room, comfortable and cool; 1 single room with bath. Call Commonwealth 8423.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms for people of refinement; well-kept home. Call Commonwealth 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 29 Winchester St.—Room and kitchenette, home atmosphere; convenient location; parking. Longwood 6775.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 E. 16th St.—Beautiful room; private home; reasonable. (Kingshighway Station, Brighton Line). ES. 5-0833.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
557 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 65 ST., W. (50 CENTRAL PARK W.)
"THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB for WOMEN"
Exceptional opportunity for women seeking well-appointed, cool room; modern. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 215 West 98th St.—Private apartment, newly decorated corner; cross ventilation, private bath; outside room; $7; piano. WELLS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Attractively furnished second-floor room with private bath; gentleman; convedient transportation. 430 South 46th Street. Gra. 3776.

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ALL KINDS INSURANCE ANYWHERE
GILES
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PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads. Steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

SCRANTON, PA.—Married Couple, without children; cooking and housework; handy man for outside work, driving, and must be good at repair work of all kinds. Box X-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG men able to do heavy work; give references. Personnel Department, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED beauty operator, 5 working days weekly. Nera's Beauty Salon, 918 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J. Dial HOboken 3-6335.

NURSE-housekeeper, Christian Scientist, take care of infant and business couple; small house, Westchester, N. Y.; own room and bath; pleasant surroundings. Tel. Tuckahoe 3-7762, or write Box T-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFINED, responsible woman desires position, complete care of child (former graduate nurse); Christian Scientist preferred. Com. 0291, Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced housekeeper for country; Protestant adult family of 3, 101 West 55th St. (Apt. 3-A), N. Y. C. Circle 7-6300.

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COMPANION position to elderly lady desired; middle aged, experienced; light housekeeping. Box C-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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CHOICE residential properties in beautiful West Roxbury, also some fine Cape properties. J. W. WILBUR CO., Parkway 5022, 101 Park Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

CONNECTICUT WOODLAND COTTAGE, electrically equipped; near transportation; 3 bedrooms; $5500. Aiken, 411 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. UN. 4-4454.

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NEEDHAM, MASS.—Sell or lease new 7-room house, screened porch; garage; large lot of land; 12 minutes to center; good neighborhood. C. G. McINTOSH, Tel. 1515-W.

SOUTH HINGHAM, MASS.—To rent or sell, old house with over three acres ground, workables. Telephone Tro. 9721, or Hingham 0380, for particulars.

WELLESLEY HILLS
8 Rooms, $5,350. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. 8-minute walk to schools, trains and stores. Older type house on ½ acre landscaped corner lot; oil heat; garage; must be sold this week.
WALTER CHANNING INC.
Wel. 2400, or evenings, Wel. 0207 (Mass.)

YEAR-ROUND or summer home on North Shore of Massachusetts, in picturesque Rockport, overlooking harbor dwelling, 8 rooms, 2 modern bathrooms, 2-car garage with living quarters; partly stone construction; new heating system; 17,000 feet of land; must be sold to settle estate of Louise M. Roth. Hohenschleyer; Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Savings Bank Building, Gloucester, Mass.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT, FULL SEASON—JUNE TO OCTOBER—MODERN LOG CABIN at Pemaquid Point, Maine, facing Monhegan Island; 8 rooms, thoroughly equipped; artesian well; hot and cold water; secluded location. Write to PROF. HERBERT C. LIBBY, Waterville, Maine.

6-ROOM furnished house, bath, electricity, phone; 1000-ft. elevation; 75 acres; vicinity Putney, Vermont; general store near by; 3 months, $250. Box E-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VACATION OPPORTUNITY

Guest house at Parker Ranch, Westminster West, Vermont, between Brattleboro and Bellows Falls, available for the summer; modern, completely furnished; electric kitchen; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, telephone; stocked trout streams; 1100 acres; bridle paths; swimming; strictly private, restricted; $1000 for season; references required. Inquire R. E. PARKER, R. F. D. Putney, Vermont.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41), near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9139.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 0929.

PAYING GUESTS

SALISBURY, CONN.—Quiet, secluded home for rest, study; delightful rooms, baths, porches, furnace, gardens; good cooking. Write Box H-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

LOW RATES

WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

THORA OSLAND'S TOURIST HOME, Morrisville, N. Y., 290 miles west of Boston on U. S. 20—4 cabins, all modern; elevation 1400 feet; 2 miles to lake; no mosquitoes.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily. $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 76 Bay State Road — Swedish-American house offers you a home away from home; 1 minute to Kenmore Sq. Com. 8368.

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., 3rd floor, Apartment 6—Newly renovated room; cool, central; reasonable; for 1 or 2. Call Com 8008.

BOSTON, 270 Newbury St.—Comfortable room with kitchenette on 1st floor; also single and double rooms; convenient location.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—1 front double room, comfortable and cool; 1 single room with bath. Call Commonwealth 8423.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms for people of refinement; well-kept home. Call Commonwealth 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 29 Winchester St.—Room and kitchenette, home atmosphere; convenient location; parking. Longwood 6775.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 E. 16th St.—Beautiful room; private home; reasonable. (Kingshighway Station, Brighton Line). ES. 5-0833.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*
ROOMS ALL

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
312 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
See
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
65 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-2136

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ELIZABETH

R. J. GOERKE CO.
Phone El. 2-2300
May White Sale
Brings many excellent opportunities in the better quality sheets, linens, blankets.

HILGENDORFF'S
for Women
"KALI-STEN-IKS" shoes for Children
1166 E. Jersey Street EL. 2-3211

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-8014 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
788 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-2111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-2973

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing Heating
Sheet Metal Work
9 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

NEW JERSEY

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1538

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1814
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000. Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Mix 1 can Ten-B-Low with water and flavoring and freeze. Makes 1 quart delicious Ice Cream.....2 cans 55c
Sunshine Matinee Tea Biscuits 10c pkg.
55 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

PATERSON

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
PASSAIC—HACKENSACK

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

PLAINFIELD

THE GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Every Garment Fitted
126 E. Front Street Tel. PL. 6-2182

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6897, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

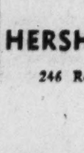
N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual Gifts for Every Occasion
GREETING CARDS
ESTELLE PALMER
112 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.

RED BANK


SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 600

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. Gamberdella
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning Dyeing
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... RIdgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL COAL KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY • DEPENDABILITY • SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD V RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
30 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
HERSHEY ICE CREAM
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

SUMMIT

RUG CLEANING
and
EXPERT REPAIRING
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-4023

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Moth Protection, Winter-Weight Garments Cleaned, Sealed in Moth-Bags.
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

CORBY'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage.
SUMMIT 6-1000

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 8151

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J. Phone 4255

UNION CITY

Newest styles in sport shirts, sport ensembles, sport socks, Palm Beach neckwear, and accessories for warm weather needs.
BOB SHORT
"Furnishings for Men"
3904 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Dial UNion 7-1545 Near 39th Street

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4047, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

NEW JERSEY

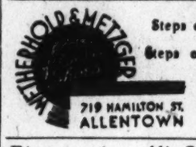
WESTFIELD (Continued)

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Stevernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
617 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"


Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

KOEHLER BROS.
Coal—Charcoal—Coke
North Seventh Street Bridge
Allentown : Pennsylvania
Telephone 5350

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
'Outfitters to Men and Boys'
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRADUATION GIFTS
find highest favor when chosen from the many, many distinctive gift items to be seen at
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches & Diamonds

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

Fine, Clear
Worsted Suits
Expertly tailored in the Meyer-Manner. Rich shades of brown, tan, gray and blue. Smart single and double-breasted models. At just $30.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State St., Erie

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
May Specials In Corsets

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles, Exclusive in Erie at Trask's.

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

LAVER'S
Florists Decorators
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460
"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
2407 Derry Street Phone 8227

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Phone Ard. 6040 4 Ardmore Ave.
MISS HELEN
"Hair Styling"
Special attention to white and baby fine hair.

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
339½ Lancaster Ave. Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1516-1517 107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown
Outfitters to the Particular Woman
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS HATS
Flo-Jean
615 WEST AVE. JENKINTOWN, PA. Ogontz 985

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OTTO DURR
Offers his expert services in all branches of
HAIRDRESSING
1420 Chestnut Street Rit. 1285

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
ARE YOU A LOVER?
In the course of human events there comes a time when nothing satisfies like a DIAMOND
May we help you select the all important gift?
109 SO. 13TH STREET

DEATH TO MOTHS
Clover Crystals and Nuggets
3 lbs. for $1.50
100% Pure Paradichlorobenzene is recommended by the Department of Agriculture in Washington.
CLOVER PRODUCTS CO.
Pen 3730 1218 Chestnut Street Room 300

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

Robert Temper HAIRDRESSER
Machineless Waves
All types of Beauty Aids
Victor 4821 53 Maplewood Avenue

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MSC. 3194

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Jackson 4073. Hours 10 to 3 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARRETT BEAUTY SALON
3100 JENKINS ARCADE
Beautiful individual Permanents styled to suit your features. Reasonable.
For appointment call At. 6223

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Many Surprises Are Here in
Smart Summer Clothes
CROLL & KECK
READING, PA.
MAY . . . a month of Dominant Values to save you money
—for complete assortments
—for low prices—shop at
POMEROY'S

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

For Better Fresh Meats
try
SAYLOR'S
Prices Reasonable Quality Grade "A"
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

Samters
Scranton's Largest Men's Store
★ ★ ★
Quality in Clothing Today Means Longer Wear Tomorrow
★ ★ ★
Invest Your Savings in War Bonds

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

This Bank is always glad to lend money for sound purposes. If you need current funds, see us.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Announces
A LIQUIDATION SALE
Going Out of Business

SELECT FOOD MARKET
Phone 1900 510 Beaver Street
"Flakorn" Muffin Mix

SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE (Continued)

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

UPPER DARBY

Famous Brand Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
SHEPPARD'S
6808 Market St. Open Evenings
Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 9797

Furriers For Three Generations
Store Repair Your Furs at Jorden's

Phone Boulevard 5200 or Allegheny 8249
DELAWARE COUNTY'S LARGEST FURRIERS

Cool Cottons
Slacks, Dresses
Sportswear
Women's and Misses' Sizes
MAYERS
7037-39 Garrett Road
Upper Darby

GARDEN TOOLS and SUPPLIES
House Furnishings
Cleaning Needs
Screens — Tools
Paints — Glass
Hardware
PAUL J. DEVITT
69th and Ludlow Sts., Upper Darby, Pa.
Our New Store
8th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Coatesville, Pa.

Gerlach's
Jewelers
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
SKILLED REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

H. G. Torbson, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads
Upper Darby, Pa.

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
BATHING SUITS
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

Spring Outfits for Boys and Men
Clothing and furnishings in good style, excellent quality, at low prices.
BURK-LEY'S
6800 MARKET STREET
Open Evenings Blvd. 9031

For Outdoor Play
Gyms—Sand Boxes—Swings
JONAS TOY & STATIONERY SHOP
7028 Terminal Sq., Upper Darby, Pa.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

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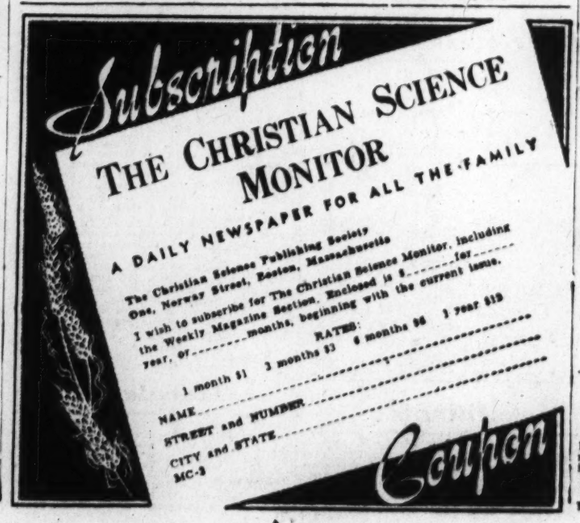
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Rent Control: How It Works and What It Means to Real Estate Owners

Official of OPA Explains 'Ceiling' as Inflation Curb

The following summarizes official opinion expressed at the conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards on the vital topic of rent control.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is "rent control," and why does it appear imminent in most large cities and industrial centers of the nation?

Paul A. Porter, Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, disposed of that question in one brief sentence: "Rent control is that part of the general war economic policy that seeks to avoid inflation through the setting of maximum rents."

"All right, what is inflation, that rents should need to be pegged?"

The Administrator answered: "When the nation's wage earners have $86,000,000,000 rattling around in their pockets with only $65,000,000,000 worth of commodities to spend their money on, this surplus spending power, if uncontrolled, is inevitably converted into increases in commodity prices. That is inflation. In human terms, it spells economic disaster."

How It Would Help

"How will rent control help to avoid inflation?"

Mr. Porter said: "Defense workers are getting good pay. Landlords know this and some will take the position that this is the time for them to cash in. Rents will be raised to keep up with wages. Workers will demand higher wages because of rising rents and landlords, in turn, will again raise the rents. This is the inflationary process of the dog chasing his own tail that can go on indefinitely. It illustrates the vicious spiral of living costs which the Government intends to thwart by price controls, including the pegging of rents.

"Take another line of reasoning: If rents are not stable, many workers will not migrate to war-production areas where they are needed. Or if they come, they will not stay. The ensuing high labor turnover could prove as serious a problem as an outright labor shortage.

"The rent problem is already serious in many places. One shipbuilding center reports 500 workers leaving every week because of rising rents combined with inadequate housing.

"Rent collections take 20 per cent of the average family's budget or $6,000,000,000 every year paid by tenants in urban and semi-rural districts. Many landlords can and are making concerted efforts to keep rents stable.

Determining Fair Level

"How is an equitable rent to be determined?"

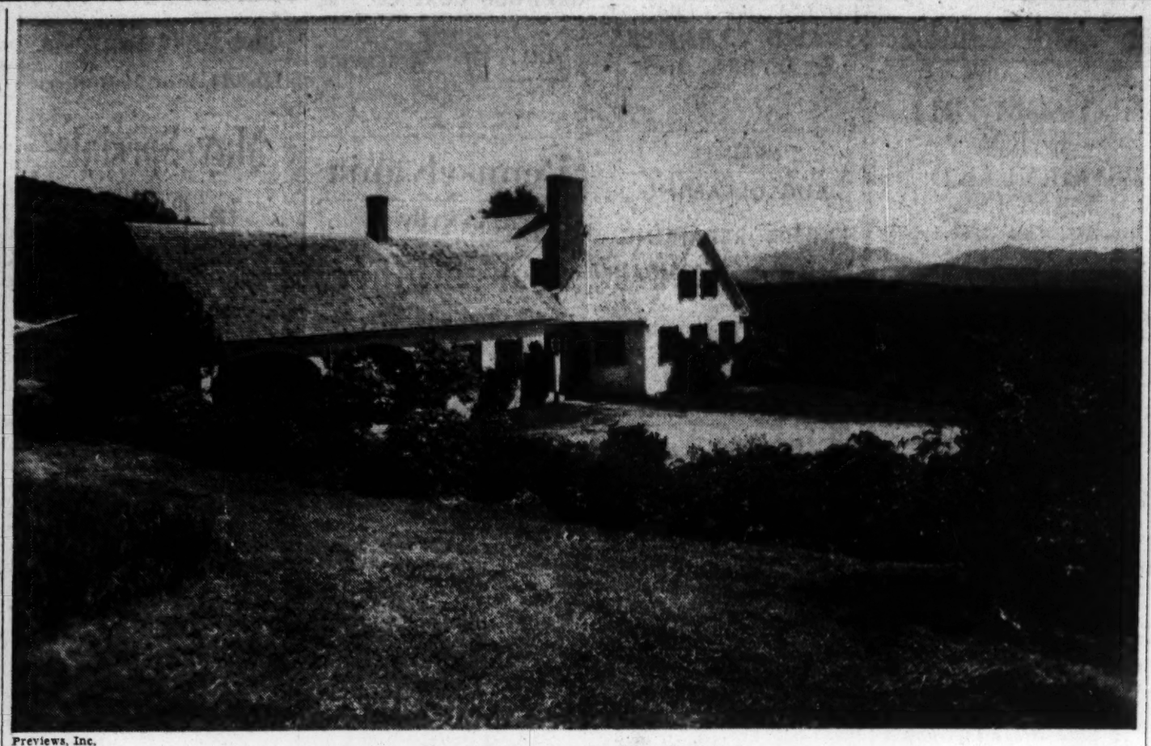
"That takes study. Ordinarily, it involves the structural character of a building, the equipment, facilities, services, location, the taste of the prospective tenant, transportation, churches, schools. But when a free rental market ceases to exist, and that is presumably what happens when rent pegging is necessary, it is obvious that normal factors go out the window.

"In other words, there is no rigid formula. Plenty of critical experiments will be in order. Realty interests believe that there is a better chance of arriving at a justifiable maximum if a rigid formula is not immediately applied."

"Are real estate men in favor of rent controls?"

"The following resolution passed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards answers that question: 'We believe that since the President's address on April 28, 1942, rent regulation has become an integral part of a much larger program of price control to prevent inflation in the interest of winning the war.

"'At present it is designed to regulate practically all urban residential rentals for all economic classes. Under these circumstances it seems fairer to everyone and certainly much simpler for administration, if rent control is applied to all cities selected simultaneously as of March 1, 1942. We wish to assure the OPA of our wholehearted support of Government efforts to prevent inflation and agree to cooperate in all ways possible in making the stabilization of rents workable for the war emergency.'"



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New England at Its Rural Best

Here is the serenity of rural New England captured by the camera on a mountaintop in Littleton, N. H. This 10-room house perched 1,500 feet above the valley that includes the resort town of Littleton typifies the type of place that well-to-do families are purchasing.

As a result, New England is feeling the surge of a summer home boom while prices are beginning to soar on the old homestead that for the last decade has been selling "for a song." This particular home was bought by Charles B. Johnson of Concord, N. H. It has 88 acres, a gorgeous view of the White Mountains, reaching as far as Franconia Notch. It was built in 1800.

'Victory' Sash Frees Steel, Takes Putty Out of Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 13—Steel sash for factory windows is now being made of wood, and its modern name "victory sash" tells the story of wartime efforts in the building industry to maintain production without interfering in any way with military needs.

Development of the "victory sash" by Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers utilized fully the experience of many years with steel sash.

Conventional wood sash has always been glazed on the outside, for instance, leaving paint, putty and wood subject to deterioration from the elements. The new wood sash, however, is glazed on the inside so that the weaker part of the wood section and the putty are protected from the weather.

The family man knows how putty tends to go through the successive stages of curling, disintegrating and then loosening around the glass in his windows. That is because putty in all types of sash has usually depended entirely upon adhesion to wood or steel to hold itself in place. But in "victory sash" a raised lug is provided on the inside of the wood framing pieces to furnish a footing for the putty. Next to the lug is a glazing clip groove which serves as a further anchor for putty.

Thus, since the putty tends to adhere more firmly to glass, there is less chance under this new arrangement for it to curl away from the wood edges.

Owning Home a Money Saver During War, Survey Reveals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—If you own your home you will save money during the war, since people who live in their own homes pay somewhere between $150 to $800 a year less than those who rent apartments.

This observation by House Beautiful stemmed from a survey of 26,000 families showing that if the man who now owns his home were to rent a place comparable to his house, he would pay in rent just twice what it now costs him to operate his home.

"That's fine," the renter states, "but where can I buy a home now? None are being built that are comparable to my apartment."

That is both true and untrue, the Magazine said. There is no law to prevent you from building a home as large as you want to, if you can find the builder with materials available.

There are many such contractors around, some of whom foresaw the emergency and loaded the warehouses with materials. Many expect to continue for a long time building high priced homes.

They have plumbing and electrical materials on hand as well as heating systems.

On the other hand, if you cannot find such a contractor, the Magazine declared that you cannot build a house unless you are a defense worker in a designated defense district. And then the house cannot cost more than $6,000.

"But even a $6,000 house is a fine place to get into for the duration. And it will save you money, even if you have to buy it."

'Six-Room' Costs Higher and Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 13

Higher and higher go the costs of the average six-room house which is the most popular in the nation, according to a survey by the Federal Home Loan Bank here showing a rise of 11 per cent in costs during the last year.

In other words, the six-room $6,000 home of a year ago costs about $6,700 today. Two years ago this same house would have cost only $5,500 and three years ago it could have been bought for $5,000. Over a long period of time, labor rates have increased far greater than the costs of materials, it was pointed out.

Palatial Homes of Fifth Avenue Give Place to Apartments and Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Aristocratic Fifth Avenue is fast going democratic.

Where formerly the social elite lived in 20 to 40-room dwellings ranging in cost from $30,000 well up into the six figures—and still do to a diminishing degree—anyone can now find a one to six-room apartment renting from $40 to $60 a month and up.

Mansions with solid marble baths, conservatories and gold-plated hardware that have housed several generations of prominent families closely associated with the growth of Manhattan are regularly going "on the block" for one-fifth to one-tenth of their original values.

Changes on the Avenue

Latest of the ancient structures to head towards demolition, the Harry Payne Whitney mansion, was recently auctioned off for a paltry fraction of its original value of almost $1,000,000. Demolition is already scheduled for this building which will be replaced in the near future by a large apartment house. The planners call the transition "decentralization of the single-family home" whereas it is actually concentration of greater numbers of people in the heart of the metropolis.

Indicative of the trend of the last few years is the William K. Vanderbilt mansion which used to be where De Pinna now is, the Cornelius Vanderbilt mansion which gave way to the Bergdorf Goodman store, the Collis B. Huntington home on the present site of Tiffanys, and the John G. Wendel home, formerly situated on the present site of the Kresse store.

Despite the stronger and stronger tugs of business and apartment homes upon the sites of the great single family residences, many of the mansions still hold out. Among them are the Finley Shepard residence at 579 Fifth Avenue and the Fifth Avenue dwellings of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and Doris Duke.

There are also many large single family mansions holding out along Park Avenue. Many of these home owners, however, have invited other families to share their huge dwellings with them in order to withstand the strain of mounting taxes.

Continual Shift

Commenting upon this situation, E. B. Lockwood, President of the Park Avenue Association, stated, "This is centralization or decentralization, depending upon whether you are talking about people or single family homes.

"There has been a continual shift out of Manhattan of private homes," he said, "but when it comes to population, the shift of one group has been counterbalanced by the influx of another. At the moment, the latter movement is particularly strong and if it continues as at present, there may be even a shortage of apartments this coming fall. This is due, of course, largely to rationing of gasoline and tires. It will increase the Manhattan population considerably."

Real estate men state that while the aristocratic intown Avenues may not long continue as the sanctuaries of the wealthy single families, the high tone of the thoroughfares will be maintained by a high standard of apartment house construction. The trend is said to indicate the desire of the younger generation for less elaborate structures, and more compact homes.

Greater accessibility of the suburbs reached easily in the last decade by modern express roads, has contributed largely to the migration out of the city of these wealthy families. And the business depression showed many business men the inadvisability of investing too heavily in private homes that came more under the heading of showplaces than living quarters.

Standard Units Needn't Be Dull

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., May 13—Standardization of houses need not be as dull as the word implies. Architects are trained to handle standardized units in a variety of pleasing arrangements if given half a chance, Royal Barry Wills, local architect, stated today.

Standardization is required for economy, he said. But whereas in one development it spells monotony, in another development it is found to be both pleasing and serviceable. It's all a matter, he said, of getting the trained architect and not trying to save money in places that will ruin the neighborhood.

"Where 50 or so houses are to be built, although the architect's fee may be negligible on each house, the total fee involved is sufficient to enable him to put enough study on the layout to go a long way in reducing the cost," Mr. Wills explained.

"As an example, the standard arrangement in placement of small houses is to line them up in a row. By varying the placement of the houses so that some are end-on to the street savings may be accomplished in sewer and water connections on part of the houses. Such savings might only amount to $10 a house, but on 50 houses this would be an appreciable sum. Also, the appearance is enhanced at the same time, here saving and beauty may go hand in hand.

"Even if the plan itself in a group of houses must be standardized, for the sake of economy, the appearance may be varied in many different ways. For instance, let us consider the matter of painting. Most all of us like white houses with green blinds, but we do not all like 40 or 50 white houses with green blinds, in a row. All the colors in the rainbow are available, and look well, too. I have seen houses in white and yellow, in lavender and salmon, and oyster white and dove grey. A pale yellow house with white blinds is like buttercups and white daisies growing in a field.

"A salmon wall with pale lettuce green on the blinds is a delightful combination; then, of course, there is old barn red with white trim; and there are the brown stained houses with white trim. We could go on and on, thinking of endless combinations of color—these are just a few examples. Then if there is a little extra money to be spent, materials may be changed. Most of the new low-cost houses are covered with a rash of white asbestos shingles, and while I have no great quarrel with white asbestos shingles, variation may be obtained by the use of brick fronts and brick ends, flush boarding, or siding, or beaded boarding, or whitewashed brick, or brick painted yellow.

"Then there is stucco and stone, either used together or separately. Some years ago I spent some time in the vicinity of Pennsylvania and the old stone houses with their soft vari-colored walls of quarried stone with wide white joints were always a delight to my eye. Then, again, there are all kinds of rough siding, to say nothing of the changes which may be made in windows and shutters, houses with quoins at the corners, houses with dooryard gardens and houses without, and houses with latticed entrances."

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Mexicans Want Pawned Sewing Machines Back

MEXICO, D. F., May 12 (AP)—Patrons of Mexico's private pawnshops have appealed to President Avila Camacho to have the Government pay off their loans on sewing machines hocked in the private pawnshops, saying they need them just as much as do the patrons of the Government one to which just before Mother's Day, the President ordered payment of $186,000 so it could release all sewing machines without requiring repayment of the loans.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abana (II Kings 5:12)—*Ab'-a-na* (first *a* short, second and third obscured as in sofa).

A stream rising in the shoreward hills of Syria, flowing eastward, and watering the plain of Damascus. Its course is confidently marked by geographers on Biblical maps.

Ashpenaz (Dan. 1:3)—*Ash'-pe-naz* (both *a*'s short, *e* quick-long as in event).

An official of King Nebuchadnezzar's court who takes Daniel and other Israelite captives in charge to test their gifts and talents.

Azariah (Dan. 1:6)—*Az'-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

A man's name of common occurrence in Biblical narrative. By it is known in Hebrew the one of the three heroes of the burning fiery furnace whom the Babylonians call Abed-nego.

Hananiah (Dan. 1:6)—*Han'-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

Companion of Daniel who is given the name of Shadrach by Nebuchadnezzar's chief functionary.

Melzar (Dan. 1:11)—*Mel'-zar* (*e* short, *a* as in arm).

Seems to be a title rather than a name. It is borne by the court officer who has direct charge of Daniel.

Mishael (Dan. 1:6)—*Mish'-a-el* (*i* and *e* short, *a* quick-long as in chaotic). By Webster's second choice, *mi'-sha-el* (*i* long).

The one of the three companions of Daniel who takes the Babylonian name of Meshach.

Multifarious—*Mul'-ti-far'-i-us* (first *u* and both *i*'s short, *a* as in care, second *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Means much the same as "varied," though implying more division and diversity. Found a convenient adjective of emphasis since the sixteenth century. Late Latin has *multifarius*, "manifold."

Naaman (II Kings 5:1)—*Na'-a-man* (first *a* long, second as in sofa, third clipped-short as in account).

A Syrian general, a leper, who receives from his king a letter of commendation to the King of Israel, asking for a meeting with the prophet Elisha.

Pharpar (II Kings 5:12)—*Far'-par* (both *a*'s as in arm).

A river represented on Biblical maps as running in an easterly direction south of Damascus, its waters finally forming a lake, or swamp, with no outlet.

Sentient—*Sen'-shent* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, three syllables—*sen'-shi-ent* (*e*'s as above, *i* short).

Means "having the power or function of sensation," according to the Oxford Dictionary. Going since the seventeenth century. From the Latin verb *sentire*, "to feel."

Volition—*Vo-lish'-un* (*o* quick-long as in obey, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

In the case of people, it implies a kind of determination and resolution. Refers often to the will of God. Found in both employments from the seventeenth century. Explained by Skeat as an outright coinage, from the stem of the Latin *volo*, "I wish."

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye shall do no unright eousness in judgment: thou shalt not respec the person of the poor nor honour the person of the mighty: but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbour.—LEV. 19:15

Daily Anecdote

Well, Well

When the building of the Erie Canal was being discussed, the subject of favoring it was being argued in a Quaker business meeting of men. It was opposed by an influential member—no less than Elias Hicks, celebrated American preacher—on the ground of its being a speculation. Among other objections he went on to say, "When the world was created, if any canals were intended they would have been made." Thereupon, a member rose up and in the intoning voice usually heard in the meetings, said, "And Jacob digged a well!" and sat down.

Cars of Tomorrow

It is perfectly possible today to manufacture motor fuels so powerful that no motor yet built can use them.

But the motors will be built, not only for war use but for civilians in the post-war period. Oil chemists visualize a medium-weight automobile run by a motor not much bigger than a sewing machine and powered by petroleum chemicals giving fantastic mileage. —Sydney B. Self in Wall Street Journal.

Wide World

Contest Winner

It didn't take long for judges of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Boy's Club Freckle Contest to award the first prize to 12-year-old Jerry Turner. This picture tells why.

Daily Quotation

Out of heaven they shall cast not the day,
They shall cast not out song from the world.
—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE

Just for Fun— Gene Carr

"Good evening, sweetheart!"

In Lighter Vein

The Rebuke

In Nashville, Tenn., an army officer whose quitting time was 4 p. m., found a note from his commander: "I came into your office at 4 o'clock yesterday and felt your chair. It wasn't even warm."—Time.

The Reminder

As a playful precaution against bombing, an Ohio suburbanite painted this sign on his roof: Any Resemblance Between This Roof and That of the Wright Aeronautical Plant is Purely Coincidental. —The Reader's Digest.

How Else?

A little boy and his father were riding down Fifth Avenue in a bus. The child asked many questions which the father could not answer. When they passed the Public Library the little boy asked: "Papa, what's that big building with the lions in front?" The father replied: "That is a big building, isn't it, but I don't know what it is." Then they sighted the Empire State building and the lad asked: "What is that high building?" Again came a vague reply.

The little chap was quiet for a while, then he looked up at his father and said: "Papa, I hope you don't mind that I ask so many questions." To which came the reply, "Oh, no, how else can you learn!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Circuit Breaker Protects Electric Circuits?

A fuse in an electric circuit will protect the circuit from hazards due to an overload of current by "blowing out," thus opening the circuit, but the fuse is ruined in the process.

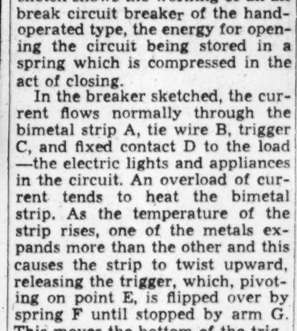
A circuit breaker, on the other hand, protects a circuit from overload (or from current reversal, low voltage, or other abnormal conditions, depending on the type of breaker) without injury to itself. Consequently, the circuit breaker is expensive in first cost but inexpensive in operation, while fuses cost less to install but more to maintain where cut-outs occur at all frequently.

Circuit breakers may be of the air break or of the oil break type. In the oil break type the contacts are opened under oil to minimize arcing.

The accompanying simplified sketch shows the working of an air break circuit breaker of the hand-operated type, the energy for opening the circuit being stored in a spring which is compressed in the act of closing.

In the breaker sketched, the current flows normally through the bimetal strip A, tie wire B, trigger C, and fixed contact D to the load—the electric lights and appliances in the circuit. An overload of current tends to heat the bimetal strip. As the temperature of the strip rises, one of the metals expands more than the other and this causes the strip to twist upward, releasing the trigger, which, pivoting on point E, is flipped over by spring F until stopped by arm G. This moves the bottom of the trigger away from the fixed contact, opening the circuit.

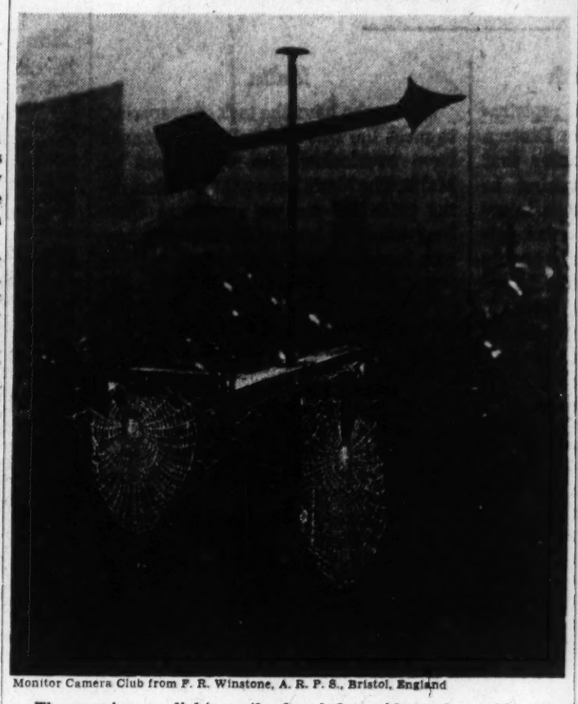
When the cause of the overload has been remedied, pushing up the handle H pushes E and G to the right, compressing the spring, returning the trigger to the position shown, and closing the contact at D. The bimetal strip, cooled by the breaking of the circuit, drops down, latching the trigger and



SIMPLIFIED SKETCH SHOWING THE WORKING PARTS OF AN AIR BREAK TYPE OF CIRCUIT BREAKER

holding it in place until an overload again causes the circuit breaker to function. **W. P. Keasbey**

Camera Club Oddities



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

The morning sun lights up the dew-laden spider webs, making the pattern of nature visible to the eye.

Monitor Camera Club from W. Rausch, Ponca City, Okla.

Cream-of-tartar tree near Victoria Falls, South Rhodesia.

Annual Reward of Dowries

New Roads, La.

In this little town, through the generosity of a wealthy Frenchman named Julien Poydras, who passed on some 118 years ago, the annual award of dowries attracts wide attention.

Poydras came to Louisiana penniless. With a pack on his back, he began his business career, tramping for years through the southern portion of the state. He accepted furs and bear grease in lieu of money. The life of a peddler marked just the beginning of a career that made him one of Louisiana's great genuises.

When he passed on he owned six plantations. Through his will he founded the first public school in the state—the Poydras Academy—which is still operating under its original name.

The trust fund in his will provides for money that is to be used for needy brides of West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee parishes. The annual amount given depends upon the number of applicants and the amount the fund has earned.

As a rule the applicants number between thirteen and seventeen, and the sum awarded at such times is somewhat under one hundred dollars each. One year there was but one applicant and she brought her husband the entire amount.

Brevities

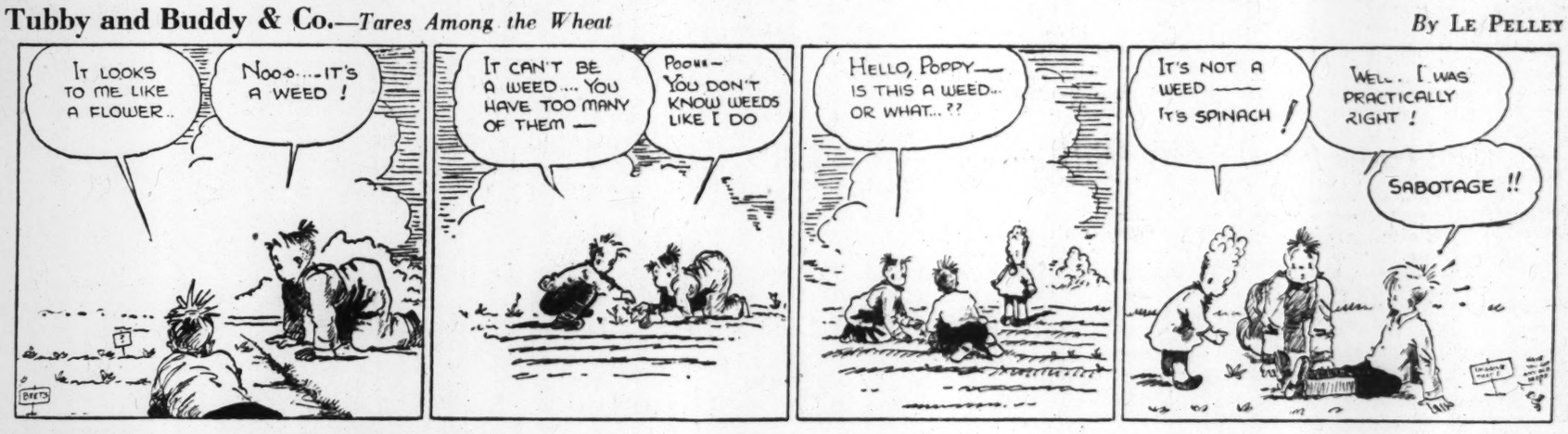
St. Louis Star-Times: It might be well to bear in mind that while "billion" and "million" are similar in sound, their ratio is the same as that of a ten-dollar bill and a penny.

These are strange days! The closer we approach the good old summer time the more we hear about things being frozen!

Brubaker in The New Yorker: New York income-tax payers to the number of 100,000 failed to make the twenty-five per cent deduction to which they were entitled. Either they did not hear of the tax cut or they didn't believe their ears.

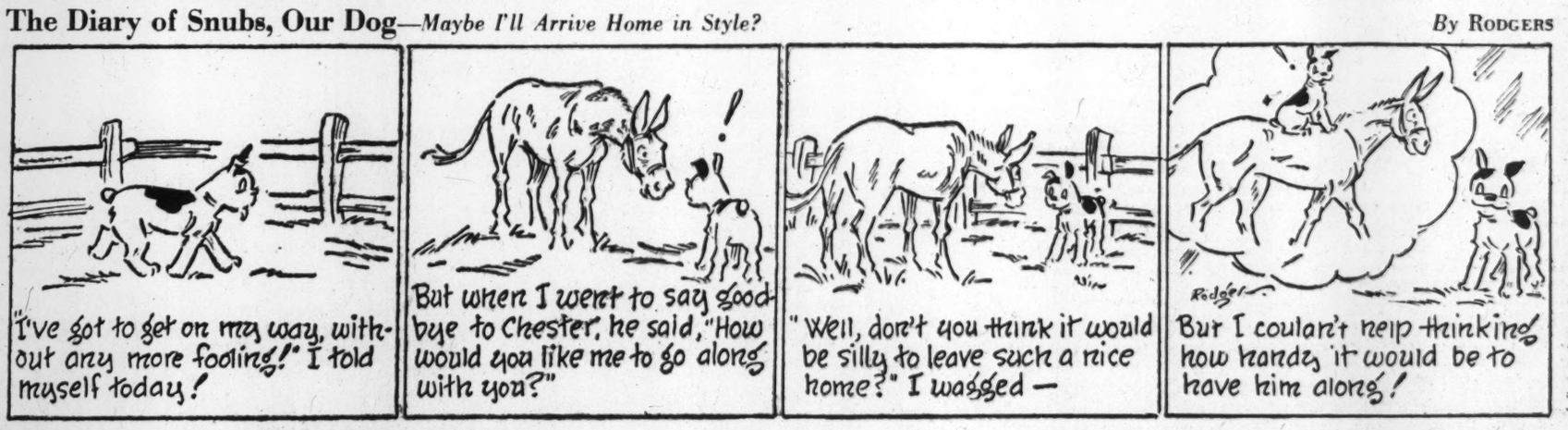
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tares Among the Wheat*

By LE PELLEY


IT LOOKS TO ME LIKE A FLOWER..
NOOO....IT'S A WEED !
IT CAN'T BE A WEED... YOU HAVE TOO MANY OF THEM —
POOH— YOU DON'T KNOW WEEDS LIKE I DO
HELLO, POPPY— IS THIS A WEED.. OR WHAT.. ??
IT'S NOT A WEED —— IT'S SPINACH !
WELL. I WAS PRACTICALLY RIGHT !
SABOTAGE !!

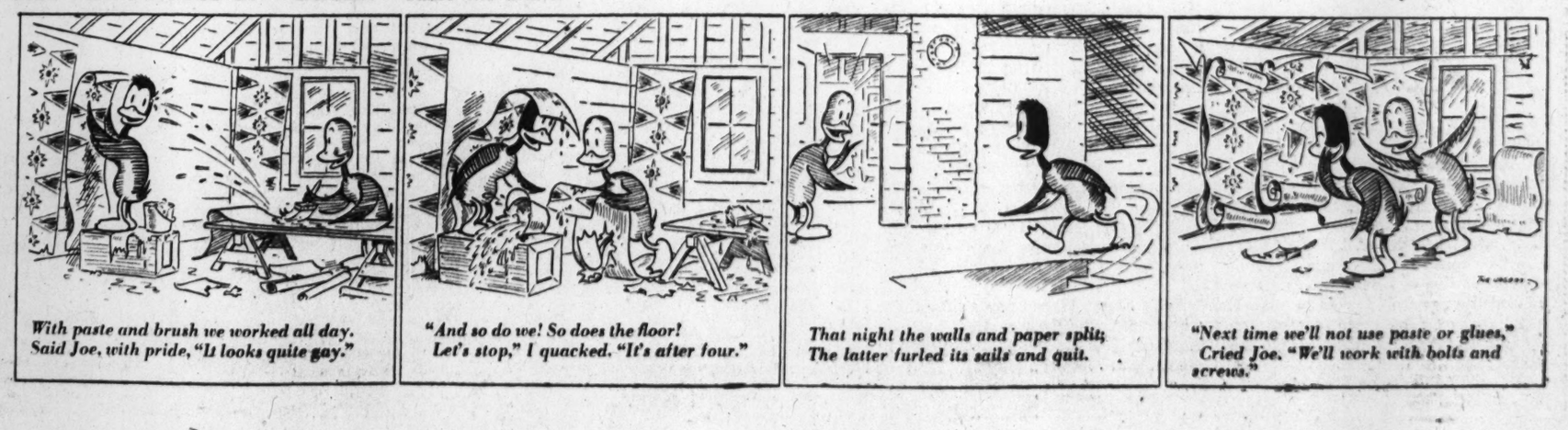
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe I'll Arrive Home in Style?*

By RODGERS


"I've got to get on my way, without any more fooling!" I told myself today!
But when I went to say good-bye to Chester, he said, "How would you like me to go along with you?"
"Well, don't you think it would be silly to leave such a nice home?" I wagged —
But I couldn't help thinking how handy it would be to have him along!

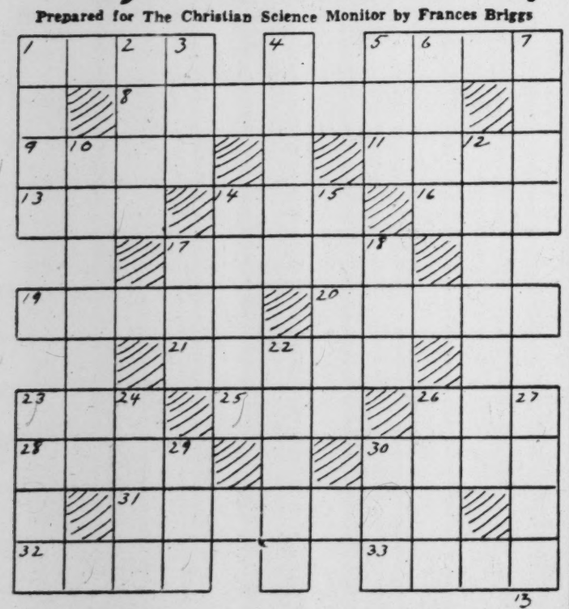
The Adventures of Waddles—*Came the Dawn*

By THE HAGERS


With paste and brush we worked all day. Said Joe, with pride, "It looks quite gay."
"And so do we! So does the floor! Let's stop," I quacked. "It's after four."
That night the walls and paper split; The latter furled its sails and quit.
"Next time we'll not use paste or glues," Cried Joe. "We'll work with bolts and screws."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Zane Grey's stories are laid in what part of U. S.?
5—What is first name of Mme. Petrova, actress?
8—What place is scene of Bulwer-Lytton's well-known novel?
9—What is the color of ashes?
11—What is a character in Wagner's "Das Rheingold"?
13—Blithe.
14—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
16—Male nilgai is what?
17—Who was Norse goddess of love and beauty?
19—The white poplar is what?
20—What is a competitor?
21—What is name of a large size of paper?
23—Pints (abbr.).
25—In Greek mythology, who was mother of Memnon?
26—What is a newt?
28—What river flows through Munich?
30—A fikur is a tree, bear, or kite—which?
31—What knight of Round Table was surnamed "the chaste"?
32—What is a nautical term used in hailing?
33—What is first name of famous mythical lumberjack?

Down

1—Who is engaged to read to Mr. Boffin in "Our Mutual Friend"?
2—What is a river of Scotland?
3—Teetotum is what?
4—If someone gave you a Red Astrachan, it would be what?
5—Greasy substance.
6—The righteous are said to be bold as what creature?
7—What is first name of Magwitch in "Great Expectations"?
10—What creatures would inhabit a warren?
12—What is tallest of quadrupeds?
14—Where was the Minotaur confined in a labyrinth?
15—What is a wild cat ranging from southern Brazil to northern Mexico (pl.)?
17—City of Fernandina is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
18—What are three-toed sloths?
22—What is second highest mountain in North America?
22—What place is scene of opera "Mona Vanna"?
24—What is a powdered starch used in puddings?
26—Who is the earth goddess in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung"?
27—Arnold von Melchthal, legendary Swiss hero, was companion of whom?
29—Beam.
30—A spigot is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Gasoline Rush

First-day reports from the registration for gasoline rationing in Eastern States might lead one to infer that American motorists are lacking in patriotism—that they are more interested in squeezing out a few extra gallons for themselves at the possible expense of seamen's lives than in releasing tankers to help win the war.

Every automobile owner who asks a "B" or "X" card instead of the basic "A" ration should searchingly ask himself if the mileage he is contemplating is necessary. And any who exaggerate their need should be sternly checked by the rationing authorities.

Yet it is possible that the preponderance of requests for extra motor fuel does not indicate what one might first suppose. It may be that the Office of Price Administration, which directs the rationing, has created some of its own difficulties by setting the basic or "A" ration extremely low—three gallons a week.

It would look as if the OPA had underestimated the tremendous extent to which gasoline transportation has become interwoven into American living. The regulations took little apparent account of the fact that much driving classed neither as business nor pleasure is important if not essential, such as for grocery shopping, churchgoing, or taking children to school. Many may have tried to make out a case for a higher ration classification for fear the basic allowance would leave them stranded.

Yet the plan may be sound in that it is probably easier to make this kind of drastic adjustment all at once than by degrees. If a more liberal ration is possible later it will be the more welcome. Meanwhile, rationing boards should comb the records to see that the quotas have been distributed equitably and held down to really necessary driving. Considering the large proportion of applications for the larger allowances, this work of reviewing should be done with particular vigilance.

This work of the boards might yet be made easier if there were a clearer general understanding of why rationing is necessary and why it has had to begin in the East. The problem, as has been reiterated, is not one of supply of petroleum but of transportation. The tanker fleet which normally supplies the coast is needed to convey motor fuel to the battle areas in Europe and the Orient. Railroad tank cars, pipelines, and barges have been pressed into service but cannot wholly replace the transferred tankers. Besides, there is the more fundamental need of building up supplies of fuel oil so that homes may be kept warm next winter.

If these points are made increasingly clear, surely there can be little hesitance about co-operation on the part of motorists.

Are Wages Stabilized?

The man responsible for administering price control in the United States is obviously in close touch with information as to what it will take to make price control work. Therefore, when Leon Henderson, price administrator, goes a step ahead of President Roosevelt to tell the House Ways and Means Committee that a general freezing of wages may be necessary in support of other measures against inflation, his opinion is significant.

It is widely conceded that Mr. Roosevelt, after calling upon labor to "stabilize wages" and cease to expect increases, gave strong evidence of his earnestness on the point by asking the unions in the Shipbuilding Stabilization Conference to recede from the full amount of cost-of-living adjustments due them under their contracts.

Nevertheless, reports persist of wage demands made by local groups in various industries throughout the country. It is true, the President left leeway for adjustments to remedy "inequalities" and bring up sub-standard groups. Whatever the sincerity of pledges by national labor leaders, there is apparently a considerable disposition among local union officials to continue to make demands as usual, under this cloak of leveling up inequalities though the groups they represent are by no means sub-standard.

If this nibbling around the edges of the wage stabilization effort should continue, good ground will be given for Congress to conclude that wages, like prices, must be limited by law. After all, why should not the wage levels of a month or two ago be taken as standard and the burden of proof be placed, as in the case of price control, on any who believe adjustments to be necessary?

Malta

Those who have the task of preparing to meet the last big Axis drive cannot have overlooked the significance of Malta. The Nazis have paid an astonishing price for meager results in their long effort to knock out Britain's key base in the central Mediterranean. Over the last week end they lost nearly 100 planes smashed or damaged, and their total loss over the island is estimated at more than 1,500 planes.

This is some measure of their interest in the Mediterranean. Added to the high losses of men and material sunk on the way to General Rommel, plus all the forces lost or tied up in Greece, Italy and North Africa the price of battering but not capturing Malta indicates that German strategy is not devoted wholly to Russia. The geopoliticians in Berlin may be trying to prove that the Mediterranean is only a lake or Hitler may feel that the value of threatening Egypt, forcing British supplies to go around Africa and protecting his Italian flank, is worth all the cost.

Before the war, "experts" said the airplane had rendered Malta worthless. It has, indeed, become a dangerous refuge or fueling station for big ships, but the British submarines that sink about one out of four of Rommel's supply ships still use it. Apparently air patrols are also based there. The British have somehow run in food for the 270,000 inhabitants and just recently more Spitfires for their defense. Despite some 2,500 raids and the smashing of 20,000 homes, the people have carried on so gallantly that King George has decorated the whole island.

One correspondent after visiting there attributed part of the "miracle of Malta" to its Bible-reading Governor, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Dobbie. Arriving in London General Dobbie said: "I trusted God and followed Him. I exhorted the Maltese to trust in God."

Peru Stands Firm

Peru, holding the central sector of South America's Pacific front, could have given no more gracious emphasis to its solidarity with the United States than it has by sending its President on a visit. Dr. Manuel Prado, symbol of Peru's re-emphasis on civilian rather than Army control of government, is the first Chief Executive of a Latin-American country to come to the United States while in office.

A mathematician and financier who has served in the Army at moments of national crisis, but who keeps civilian interests uppermost, Dr. Prado is among the most ardent American democrats now in power. At critical moments during the consultations at Rio de Janeiro, he personally interceded by telephone.

Dr. Prado's visit to President Roosevelt and to war production centers coincides with a closer linking of the two countries in their mutual defense of freedom. In speeches before the United States Congress and elsewhere, the Peruvian President makes clear that his Administration will collaborate to the hilt, even to military aid, if necessary.

At present, Peruvian-United States action remains in a pre-military phase. Under a reciprocal trade agreement signed just before Dr. Prado's arrival, the export from Peru of sugar and of long-staple cotton was facilitated by tariff reductions. Peru lowered tariffs on imports of certain manufactures.

Peru's strategic value in the total hemisphere war effort is measured by the intensity of war in the Pacific. Dr. Prado brings persuasive assurance that the Peruvian sector stands firm.

A Good Example

Members of the American Legion have taken a leading part in organizing civilian defense activities in thousands of communities. They know that a war is not to be won by soft living or pleasures as usual.

Now the Legion is taking a further commendable step in planning to reduce its annual convention this year to a streamlined, simplified, strictly-business affair requiring a minimum of transportation for delegates. This means omitting the big parade, drum corps contests, and other entertainment features which involve mass travel.

At a time when heavy demands have to be made on the railroads and other forms of transportation to meet the exigencies of war, this is an example worthy of imitation by many organizations.

Fairy Story: Once upon a time there was a man who wore a straw hat in a Northern State when the temperature went up to 90 *before May 15.*

Our Readers Say—

Non-Isolationism and the G.O.P.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is encouraging that Christian Herter has announced his candidacy to succeed Congressman Tinkham, with the vigorous statement that: "If the Republican Party is going to survive, it must be represented by as many individuals with a world-wide outlook as the party can find. Abandonment of isolationism is the Republican Party's main issue."

I have not seen in the press any expression by Senator Lodge of his views on this matter. If, as the newspapers report, he is to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, does he not owe it to his constituency to let us have promptly a clear cut statement on this vital issue? He who is not for the abandonment of isolationism, is against its abandonment. There is no middle ground; especially in the case of a member of the United States Senate, who may be called upon to ratify a treaty involving our participation in some form of international organization to stabilize peace and freedom upon this globe. EDWARD S. THURSTON

Cambridge, Mass.

"No Surrender to Hate"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many thanks for your splendid editorial on the above subject. When I heard a few days ago over the London radio of the "psychological" method adopted for training the British soldiers, I was horrified and shocked to think of the sad after-effects such a training would leave.

Much better that the winning of the present war should be delayed than won quickly by such means. The training, by almost insurmountable obstacles was no doubt painful but harmless, but spraying dummies with blood and then telling soldiers to bayonet them with hate is too much. Why play into the hands of the enemy and help *him*? Has not the world suffered sufficiently from such ruthlessness and barbarity?

Concord, N. H. (MRS.) MAUDE H. TURNER

Today's Forgotten Man?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The small stockholder, squeezed between the unrelenting financial demands of labor and management, will cordially endorse The Christian Science Monitor's editorial indictment today of the huge salaries and bonuses being paid to industrial executives.

The total remuneration of management is going up at a time when the total payment of dividends is going down. This constitutes a gross inequality of war sacrifice, and places the recipients of swollen emoluments in privileged seats along with labor rackets and farm blocs.

Managerial profiteering is in inverse proportion to the reduction of income now suffered by the small holder of corporation stocks. The latter is doubly mulcted; after "his" company's earnings are depleted by unprecedented taxation, and milked by "his" executives, his own diminished dividends therefrom are subjected in turn to severe Federal and State taxation. He is beyond question "the forgotten man" in this picture.

Boston "OLIVER TWIST"

Oil in Northern Alberta

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested in a letter on the Editorial Page titled "Steel Capacity." Somewhat the same situation prevails as regards the oil supply. In Northern Alberta lie the tar sands. These sands, impregnated with rich crude oil, lie on the surface, or under a light overburden, for mile upon mile. A process has been patented whereby the oil may be recovered and a high octane gasoline produced at an incredibly low figure. This oil and gas might be piped 600 miles to Hudson's Bay, where there is a large, modern, but little-used port. Thence it could be shipped to Great Britain by a safe northern route.

Large oil interests have so far failed to develop this vast oil field, and the tar sands lie undeveloped, while the Allied Front is in dire need of oil.

(MRS.) MARGARET OSBORN

Regina, Saskatchewan

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Time They Were Learning It

Chewinks Always Say "Thank You"

"ALONG THE POTOMAC"

The dining-room windows of The Little Brown House look out upon the feeding-tray and the playground of the birds. So do the kitchen door and the windows of the two bedrooms. It was not a happy accident; the house was built with that idea. We put up a window shelf outside, level with the dining table. Thus it is that we and the squirrels and the birds all have breakfast together.

Breakfast has been known to merge into lunch. That was during a light snow, when the entire bird population beat a path to our Feather Food Shop. And it was then that the purple finch came to us. We sat and sipped throughout the entire morning.

Dishes in the kitchen sink may be left to their own devices, if Mrs. Chewink gives her cheery call appealingly enough. It really demands an answer, as well as a few bread crumbs. The dishes just sit and sulk, there is no response from dishes. But Mr. and Mrs. Chewink *always* say "Thank you."

And last year—what a merry chase she gave us, trying to find her babies? We held long conversations with her throughout the day, about the children. She would come and pick up bread between our feet. It seemed that she was willing to go to any length of daring or intimacy, as the babies grew more demanding. Then as always, with an unfailing "Thank you," off she would go.

She raised three families; and we were her cafeteria and her cold drink stand.

But now, here she is back again. She must have had a pleasant season South. She looks so refreshed; a permanent, a facial, and a new dress no doubt. Mr. Chewink came up ten days ahead of her, to see about the weather and the housing conditions. It was really an excellent idea on his part, for with the Navy and War Departments making all sorts of changes around us, anything could have happened during the winter.

As it is, however, we haven't turned a stick or a stone. The brier patch is still there; we wouldn't think of clearing that out. In fact we are toying with the idea of putting two chairs in the heart of it, so we can go in and sit quietly for hours if necessary and become even more intimate with our friends. A man wants to buy one of the lower lots down on the Old Georgetown Road and build—but no, we think not. We will resist the encroachment of civilization. What has it to offer against the peace and orderly fulfillment of the destiny of the Bird Kingdom? We invent to destroy: they work to produce, to live.

And so, after ten days' separation, Mrs. Chewink joins her husband and comes to her accustomed summer home.

Mr. Chewink is a very special favorite of mine. Aside from his charming personality, and his integrity as a husband and father, I think his suit is beautiful in color, and exquisitely tailored. That definite white polka-dot on each shoulder, with his black cravat, and reddish brown vest, smacks a bit of the military. Those white epaulets are worthy of a uniform.

Practically the only kingdom not at war is the feathered kingdom, and to its well-ordered realm I look forward to retreating from time to time—when the headlines have been scanned, the radio silenced, and I have done the tasks that a community and family and my own well-being demand. I feel that the Chewinks may need me—and in this troubled world, how I need them!

LORRAINE E. BALL

Mid-April, 1942,—in Newfoundland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is mid-April, but from these windows the harbor and the ocean as far as one can see is filled with floes of loose drift ice.

Now this small island of Twillingate is almost completely isolated from the adjacent islands in the bay and the main northeast Newfoundland coast. Dog travel over the ice is nearly at an end for the year, and not until the bays and runs are clear of ice can boats navigate and put us again in touch with the outside world.

Wartime double daylight saving time is in effect. In this northerly latitude this makes for an unnaturally long evening; in June we will be going to bed at sunset or before. Spring in this climate does not mean the gradual budding of trees and a slow deepening green of fields, for there are no trees worth mentioning on Twillingate. There is only scrub growth growing over the barren, rocky landscape.

Summer, however, will bring the long sunny days when these same rocks take on a warm, fascinating color, and the North Atlantic reflects the electric blue of the sky, brilliant, and indescribable. Heat waves are rare and nights are pleasantly cool. Summer is a lovely season. But this spring of 1942 brings us a new set of problems. War has come. The ships and planes we see now are friendly, but Newfoundland has assumed an extremely important military aspect.

Instead of a remote and generally little known island about the size of France, it is now variously styled "The Gibraltar of the West," and the "Bastion of Western Hemisphere defense." It has become a fortress guarding the North Atlantic approaches to Canada and the United States. Both nations have naval and air bases in Newfoundland, with attendant garrisons and defense installation, the nature, locality and number of which are, of course, closely guarded military secrets.

It is our belief that a very warm reception would await unwelcome Axis visitors from across the ocean. Yes, since the carefree days of 1938 Newfoundland has changed, and Twillingate along with it. Unemployment has almost completely disappeared and there is more money in the country than at any time I can remember since my first visit here in 1931, as a Johns Hopkins medical student.

Construction goes on apace at the various military bases and wages are good, by previous Newfoundland standards. Many Newfoundland men are serving in the armed forces of the Empire, probably a higher percentage of the population than any other colony—and those left at home are backing them financially in a very creditable manner. And, wonder of wonders, the Government's budget is in balance for the first time in years.

What will this spring and summer bring to us? How are we to obtain supplies, food and coal, when shipping space is at a premium, and largely pre-empted for military use? It is up to us now, day after day, to devise and substitute. What new economies can we invent? Can we use absorbent paper instead of surgical gauze? Can cotton thread be used instead of surgical linen and silk? Will our tires hold up for another summer's use, when the roads are at last free of snow, so that the hospital motor vehicle may be used? Can enough gasoline and oil be secured to run them and the electric power plant?

Somehow the answers will be found, for carry on we must. Peace, like summer, will come, sometime. In the meanwhile, we long for both as we work on day by day, this uncertain spring of 1942.

STANTON M. HARDY, M. D.

Twillingate, Newfoundland

Mirror of World Opinion

Avoiding Race Hatred

The Japanese are our enemies. But who were the men that flew the planes of the Rising Sun? In their own country they were human beings with hearts, and minds and souls. . . . They arose when their emperor ordered them to do so, just as Americans have arisen in arms when their country called. . . . Let us not hate them, but let us hate and work to destroy the ideology that led to the actions they have taken.

If we continue, in the style popular at the present to call them names, we are running towards two vicious dangers. We are definitely defeating any hopes of permanent peace after this war, and we are treading dangerously on the road of racial superiority. . . . If this hatred is not stopped it will destroy all the principles at stake.

There is one point more important than all others. . . . We are supposed to be a Christian people.—From a letter by WILLIAM PAUL HAHN and JOHN G. HAHN in the *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Bombing by Baedeker

By Sydney A. Clark

The Nazis, made desperate by the sustained violence of the RAF attack on their cities of war and finding themselves now unable to bomb London and England's other war cities successfully, seem to have resorted in blind vengefulness to "bombing by Baedeker." The resort of Bath, founded by the Romans and made socially scintillant by Beau Nash, was the target of their first Baedeker raid. Norwich, that mellow cathedral town in the Norfolk Broads, was the second. One may expect many more for the text of the 700-page volume titled "Baedeker's Great Britain" is replete with stars and double stars.

As a traveler who has loved the Baedeker towns of England I offer Herr Hitler a very special bombing tip, feeling reasonably sure that this will have escaped his spies. At tiny Wildemore Fen, some fifty miles west of Norwich, there is, or used to be, a three-armed signpost whose message proved quite startling to motorists. The signs on its three arms read respectively "Boston," "New York," and "California."

Boston is of course the sleepy old Lincolnshire town which lent its name to the new-world Boston. New York and California are insignificant hamlets in Norfolk's Fen District. In your next guidebook raid, Brave Führer, if you drop a few bombs on these communities you will be enabled to sound the fanfare on your radio and blare the news to your imprisoned people that you have bombed Boston, New York, and California. Or is this too insignificant a prevarication?

* * *

I wonder if Herr Hitler has stopped to think that the RAF too could bomb by Baedeker? Yes, of course he has, and of course he has come to the comforting conclusion that the British will never do so. Vandalism and sadism are not in them. The spirit of decency and the sporting chance is very dear to these people. Nietzsches and Spenglers would call it their weakness but it is their strength. Long ago when "Jerry" was blanketing their war cities with nightly terror they took their dreadful punishment without whimpering and without chewing carpets. Had they been vindictive after September, 1939, they might have whipped through the pages of "Baedeker's Northern Germany" and found many an obvious target easy to reach and relatively undefended.

Hildesheim with its Thousand-Year Rose would have served splendidly for a starter. It is handy to reach. It is unimportant. It is the loveliest of Harz cities and to many travelers it is the loveliest and most romantic city in Germany. Surely any bomber could destroy a few of its 700 half-timbered medieval houses. He might manage to destroy the *Knochenhauer Amthaus,* or Butchers' Guild House, which Viollet-le-Duc enthusiastically called "the most beautiful house in the world." Perhaps he could even get the venerable rosebush, pride of the city, which is supposed to have been planted by Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne.

* * *

While visiting the Harz regions these vengeance raiders—if infected with Nazi madness—might drop a few explosive and incendiary bombs on the many-towered castle of Wernigerode, on the ancient walled town of Goslar, and on the lofty hill-village of St. Andreasberg, where the best Harz rollers are bred. The naturalist Bechstein has stated that the male canaries annually engage in singing contests almost as formal as those of the old Meistersingers of Nuremberg. The birds do it to impress the lady of their choice, and she unerringly picks for her mate the male with the finest voice. The destruction of St. Andreasberg, avian citadel of song, would be a fine bit of romantic ruthlessness.

Pierre Laval recently said some violently unfair things about England and her Royal Air Force. These utterances were political tosh of a peculiarly malignant type. If the RAF command were really as he described it, it would give the order to destroy Paris.

But the English will not do it. Nor will they knowingly damage a stone of one of her historic buildings. Here and there some hardy Commando may pick up from the dust a bit of old stained glass or a discarded Lüger to take home for a souvenir. Or he may even snap a few twigs off the trees on his way up the hill at Berchtesgaden. But in the meantime, if Herr Hitler has a Bible he might look up a certain passage and read what *could* happen to himself and to the fine cities and towns and villages which Karl Baedeker described and which Nazi avarice has blighted.

Look up First Samuel, Chapter 24, Verse 4.

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